The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3098. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

FOURTH OF QUIETUDE AT WASHINGTON.

Departure of Mutineers for the Dry Tortugas.

Seizure of all the Small Craft on the Potomac.

The Oath of Allegiance to be Administered to Pensioners.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSIOURI.

The Rebels Again Threatening Athens.

Expected Junction of Hardee and Pillow.

Probable Movements Against St. Louis and Jefferson City.

An Important Naval Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Engineer Corps of the New-York Fourteenth Militia has been discharged from the service by the War Department, on application of Quarter Brigola. Their discharge had been granted previous to the battle of Bull Run, but at the request of Col. Wood they remained and participated in the fight, and their discharge was in possession of Col. Wood when he was taken prisoner. They had enlisted as an Engineer Corps, and as no such arm of service attached to a regiment is recognized by the General Government, they were discharged.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

Large amounts of clothing are arriving in the Quartermaster's Department, and are being distributed among the regiments. Aside from that furnished by the State of New-York, the clothing conforms to the Government regulation in style and color, and now many of our volunteer regiments present the appearance of regulars.

POSTMASTERS FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A batch of Postmasters for Western Virginia were appointed to-day. They were taken from the ranks of the Union men, without reference to political antecedents.

THE MUTINEERS GONE.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, Lieut. PARKER commanding, left the Navy-yard last night for Fortress Monroe, having on board the mutineers of the New-York Thirteenth, Twenty-first and Seventy-ninth, and Maine Second Regiments. The order of the Department is that they be conveyed to Fortress Monroe, to await transportation to the Dry Tortugas, where they are to be employed upon the public works, until such time as they again show themselves worthy to bear arms. They were guarded by seventy marines, thirty of the Thirteenth New-York, and sixty of the Sturgis Rifles. The following is a full list of the mutineers sent off by the *Philadelphia*:

NEW-YORK TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Company A—Private John Farley; Company E—Corporal John Gray, and Privates Richard Eagle, John O'Brien, Lewis Strait, George L. Cook, Charles Ball, John Bonner, John Vallean, Alfred Warren, Thomas Gordon, John La Farge, George Venable, Henry J. Thomas, Henry Green, Henry Clock, Delevan M. Yeoman. Company H—Silas Arnold, Ralph Arnold, Thomas Colton, Frank Sherman. Also the following members of the Twenty-first: not classified in their companies: Privates Elisha R. Ames, C. Albis, John Bell, James Dyer, John Daw, James Falls, E. Gangloff, Geo. Hurley, James Hurley, Henry Johnson, Read. King, Christian King, Joseph Lee, William Lesnicks, James M. Mills, Patrick Mahoney, Joseph Miller, Chas. Moran, James P. McKane, E. Norris, Nelson Porter, Austin Saulsbury, C. Steinweigh, Jas. F. Taylor, Jas. A. Tompson, Wm. H. Watson, Henry Winslow, and Corporal Finley Spooner.

NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.—Company D—Sergeant John Marks, Corporal M. C. Mallon. Company E—Privates B. Weller, G. C. Mills. Company I—Privates Peter Morgan, Peter Welch, Edmund Conway, P. McDonough, John Carroll, T. W. Kelly, Thomas Bulger, John Burkit, W. McClellan, John O'Brien, C. F. Dougherty, E. J. Kelleher, Thos. Kelly, Peter Haggerty, Wm. Tuomey, Simond Crawford, Larkey Sharkey, John Fitzpatrick, John Sample, Jas. Driscoll, C. Crowan, P. J. Farrell, Martin McLaughlin, John Higgins, H. Granville, Peter Barry, R. Powers. Company K—Privates Robt. Cassay, Wm. Feeling and Jos. Woodward. Also the following members of the regiment not classified in the companies: Albert H. Hammond, Fred. Burns, John F. Reeves, John Billings, Jas. McKenny, Russell Poor.

SMALL BOATS SEIZED.

The number of small boats seized on Saturday night by the propellers *Tigress* and *Edwin Forrest* was over four hundred. They were all taken between Georgetown and Alexandria, and are now lying at the Navy-yard. The object of the measure was to prevent the possibility of their being used for the transportation of the rebels. Large numbers of the owners were at the Navy-yard today, asking for the return of their property. Their request was refused for the present.

SAILORS EXPECTED.

Three hundred and fifty sailors will arrive tomorrow by the *Ben De Ford*. Lieut. PARKER is expected to bring three hundred more by the *Philadelphia* from Fortress Monroe.

FOREIGNERS HELD AS PRISONERS.

In several instances foreigners, who had taken passage in American vessels for this country and other countries, and which have been taken by privateers, have been carried to Southern ports, and held as prisoners of war. The attention of the appropriate representatives of Foreign Governments has been called to these instances, and they are opening correspondence, under the sanction of the Administration, with their Consular Agents to effect the release of such persons.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Attorney General MYERS leaves Washington to-morrow for BANKS' column; from thence he goes to Fortress Monroe. His visits are connected with the relations of the State of New-York to the volunteers organized by the Military Board.

MAYOR OF WASHINGTON.

RICHARD WALLACH, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Washington, in place of Mayor BERRET, who is on a visit to Fort Lafayette.

MORE ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

J. W. MANKINS and J. GRIMES, both of Georgetown, have been arrested for treason.

MURDERING PICKETS.

The rebels, despairing of being able to attack Washington, have recommenced their old practice of murdering pickets, by skulking up and shooting them.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN reviewed Gen. SHERMAN's Brigade, on the parade-ground in front of Fort Corcoran, this morning. President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD were present at the review, which was really a fine one. Everything passed off in splendid style.

COLONEL OF THE THIRTEENTH.

Col. JOHN PICKELL, just appointed to the command of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, *vice* Col. QUIMBY resigned, is in town. He visited his regiment this P. M., but has not yet assumed command. We understand he will relieve Major TERRY to-morrow.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S STAFF.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has added the following gentlemen to his Staff:

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid, with the rank of Captain.

THOMAS T. GAULT, of St. Louis, Aid, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. GAULT was a graduate of West Point, but owing to an accident, resigned from the Army and entered upon the practice of the law. He was a member of the National Peace Convention, and also of the late State Convention in Missouri. He is a brother-in-law of Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of your State.

THE WESTERN NAVAL FORCES.

Capt. FOOTE has been ordered to take command of the forces on the Western waters.

LIEUTENANT APPOINTED.

CHARLES STILLMAN, of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

REDUCING SALARIES.

The salaries of the employes in the Patent Office have been reduced about twenty per cent.; the funds of the Department not warranting the payment of the usual salaries.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Seventy-ninth, to-day, marched from the Camp Ground of the Excelsior Brigade, and joined the Brigade of Gen. KING.

GOING TO THE WEST.

Hon. ELIJAH WARD, who has remained in this city since the adjournment of Congress, leaves for the West to-morrow. He has been constantly engaged in the discharge of duties devolved upon him by the presence of so large a number of volunteers from his district, and to whom his presence in Washington has been of great service.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

Commander PORTER, who was recently deprived of his command of the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, on suspicion of disloyalty to the Government, has voluntarily returned to Washington. He, to-day, it is understood, presented to the Navy Department an elaborate document, with proofs in refutation of the charges, showing that forgery has been resorted to for he purpose of injuring and dishonoring him.

The results of Gen. MEIGS' administration of the Quarter-Master's Department is astonishing. The very large number of wagons, horses, mules, and immense amounts of camp equipage, and other Army supplies, afford direct evidence of his vigor and efficiency. The soldiers on both sides of the Potomac are not only promptly but satisfactorily furnished with everything necessary for their military, as well as domestic wants, and this attention to their interests has contributed largely to the present fine and improving condition of the troops.

All the large craft schooners and sloops, small rowboats and skiffs on the Potomac River, have been taken possession of by the Government authority. This may be a matter of precaution between the Maryland and Virginia shores.

The State Department has been officially informed that the Mexican Government has proclaimed the port of Tonala, in the State of Chiapas, on the Pacific coast, a port of entry, which is opened to foreign and coastwise commerce.

Orders were forwarded to-day to the United States Pension Agents to administer to all persons drawing pensions the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the late law of Congress.

The oath of allegiance is forthwith to be administered to the hired men in the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. FOOTE has been ordered to the command of the United States naval forces on the Western waters—namely, the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers.

RICHARD WALLACH, Esq., was, this afternoon, elected Mayor of Washington, by the City Councils, to supply the vacancy occasioned by BERRET's involuntary absence. He was forthwith installed.

The Navy Department has a prompt method of dealing with Secessionists. In addition to similar cases recently mentioned, A. D. WHARTON, a midshipman on board the *Seminole*, tendered his resignation; but he was dismissed from the service and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Several soldiers, claiming to be British subjects, and so represented through Lord LYONS, have been discharged from the army.

The Academy of Arts, which was erected by W. W. CORCORAN, Esq., is now occupied for Government purposes. Military possession was taken to-day. It is needless to crowd the Secretary of War by further applications for military appointments, as there are no vacancies excepting such as have been reserved for meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates.

Rev. JOHN M. GREEN, Chaplain of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, who acted as its Postmaster, is in jail, charged with opening letters and abstracting money belonging to members of the regiment and other persons.

Col. MCCUNN has been honorably acquitted of the charge preferred against him at the recent court-martial in Alexandria. The scene in his regiment on the announcement of this fact, was of the most enthusiastic description.

GOING TO THE WARS.

DEPARTURE OF THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The Lincoln Cavalry, Col. ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, took their departure yesterday for Washington, going by the Camden and Amboy route. The rumor, an unauthorized one, that the regiment was to have a presentation of regimental colors by Mrs. President LINCOLN, raised the hopes of the men somewhat, but they finally concluded to wait for the realization of their hopes until they reach Washington. The Lincoln Cavalry have been recruited mainly in this City, with one company from Syracuse, and one from Michigan, and three in Pennsylvania. They are as fine a body of men as have left this City since recruiting began. Their appearance as they marched through Broadway to the Battery was very fine, the men in their neat uniforms, but without sabres, marching on foot, the staff officers only being mounted. Col. MCREYNOLDS rode his handsome bay charger at the head of his regiment, and was frequently recognized and cheered as he passed along, the Colonel giving his friends the parting salute. A large crowd followed them to the place of embarkation, among whom were many of the wives and other female friends of the members, to take a farewell. As the regiment marched on to the pier, DODWORTH's Band, which had escorted them played "Dixie's Land," while some of the more jolly in the ranks struck out into a kind of double shuffle, and went forward in the liveliest manner. The band then changed to "Old Lang Syne," when the scene became really affecting. Wives and husbands, brothers and sisters, were for a time locked in each others arms, and the last good-by and parting kiss was given. Great credit is due to Lieut. LEAVITT, who has labored industriously from the beginning in recruiting this regiment, overcoming many difficulties which have opposed their progress. One of the companies belonging to the regiment is now doing service in Virginia. They will receive their horses and equipments in Washington.

The following is a list of the officers, with the exception of the staff. The regimental organization will not be complete until they reach Washington:

Colonel—Andrew T. McReynolds.

Company A—Capt. Chas. H. Ogle, First Lieut. Ezra H. Bailey, Second Lieut. Abram Jones.

Company B—Capt. Henry B. Todd, First Lieut. John Ennis, Second Lieut. R. H. Lee.

Company C—Capt. J. H. Stearns, First Lieut. H. B. Hidden, Second Lieut. David R. Disbrow.

Company D—Capt. Daniel H. Harkins, First Lieut. S. C. Sprague, Second Lieut. John Duffy.

Company E—Capt. Frederick Von Schickfals, First Lieut. Lambert T. Simmons, Second Lieut. T. D. Keyniske.

Company F—Capt. D. A. Bennett, First Lieut. —— Thomas, Second Lieut. —— Woodward.

Company G—Capt. August Hanraud, First Lieut. Henry Hamorice, Second Lieut. L. Selowski.

Company H—Capt. Fred. Count Stasch, First Lieut. S. Kenzog, Second Lieut. T. Hasseyer.

Company I—Capt. G. Otto, First Lieut. A. W. Adams, Second Lieut. B. V. Kockritz.

The Chaplain is Rev. CHARLES REICHLEY, an Episcopal minister, who has been President of a College in Louisiana, and has acted as Chaplain in the Army in Michigan.

THE EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT—COL. BARNES, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

JAMES BARNES, Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was born in Boston. He graduated at West Point in 1820, and was in the same class with Gen. LEE, of the rebel Army, and JEFF. DAVIS, President of the Southern Confederacy. Col. BARNES was the first man in the class and JEFF. DAVIS the twenty-seventh. The class numbered 31. Col. BARNES was for several years instructor in military tactics at West Point, and was an aid to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT in the suppression of the nullification difficulties at Charleston in the year 1835. Since the resignation of Col. BARNES from the Army, he has been engaged as a Civil Engineer, and was for some time in Russia in the service of the Government there. At the suggestion of Gen. SCOTT, Col. BARNES tendered his services to the National Government through JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts. His regiment leaves this afternoon by way of Stonington, and will land at the foot of Curtlandt-street, New-York, at about 7 o'clock this morning.

Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, who is here, and who has just been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General for the State of Massachusetts, to be stationed at New-York, is to go on with the regiment, and has ordered a breakfast to be prepared for them at the Park Barracks, where the regiment will remain a few hours previous to their departure for the seat of war.

THE NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment will leave for Washington to-morrow afternoon.

Orders have been received from Washington to refit the *Congress* for blockading purposes.

NEW-JERSEY CAVALRY FOR THE WAR.

TRENTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

Some four hundred of Col. HALSTED's Regiment of Cavalry left this city to-day for Washington.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Adams Express Company has discontinued sending letters South, and those now received and arriving from the North will be returned to the senders.

A flag was presented at Camp "Joe Holt" to Col. ROUSSEAU's Brigade, called the Louisville Legion, by citizens of Louisville. An immense concourse of spectators were present.

The Memphis *Appeal* says it is informed that Gen. LEE had completely surrounded Gen. ROSECRANS in Western Virginia, and would probably capture him.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* insists that landlords must reduce the rents of houses, as business is stagnant and property largely depreciated.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Kanawha Valley is worth a military expedition on account of its salt alone.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 23d, strongly urges the South not to let the new Confederacy Bonds sink below par in any part of the Southern Confederacy, and asks the Mobile merchants to take them at par as a duty.

The Memphis *Appeal's* Richmond correspondent says that French agents are there buying up tobacco, which fact is significant of the future purposes of the French Government.

Gen. ROSECRANS' Brigade, which had been ordered to repair to St. Louis, has received a counter order, and will remain at Camp Joe Holt for the present.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A REBEL FORCE THREATENING ATHENS.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Monday, Aug. 26.

A private of Col. MOORE's Regiment arrived here from Athens, Mo., last night. He states that Col GREEN was approaching that place with a force variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand. The Union pickets which were sixteen miles out, are driven in. Col. MOORE has nine hundred men and four cannon. Three hundred men left here to reinforce him. Gen. HUSBUTT is reported to be behind GREEN with six hundred Union troops.

MOVEMENTS OF HARDEE'S REBEL FORCES.

IRONTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Reports, to-day, give information of Gen. HARDEE's forces, which are withdrawing from Greenville towards Reeves' Ferry, which they are fortifying; and also to Peylon's Station, near the Arkansas line. This seems to confirm previous reports that the Eastern Division of the rebels is hastening to join Gen. PILLOW.

A strong body of JEFF. THOMPSON's forces is represented to have occupied Benton, eight miles back of Commerce, where they are throwing up fortifications.

SEIZURE OF GOLD—SKIRMISH.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Aug. 26.

On Friday, the 23d inst., $14,300 in gold belonging to the Mechanics' and Union Banks was seized by order of Major VAN HORN, commanding the Reserve corps of Home Guards.

Some excitement was created here Saturday by a skirmish between twenty mounted rebels on the north bank of the river, and the Ferry Guard on the south bank, aided by a 6-pounder. Several shots were exchanged, but nobody hurt.

THE BODY OF GEN. LYON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 26.

The body of Gen. LYON arrived on the train from Rolla to-night, and was escorted from the dépôt by two companies of soldiers. It is understood that suitable honors will be paid to the remains to-morrow.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE STATE—WHAT THE REBELS HAVE GAINED—GEN. FREMONT FORTIFYING THE CITIES—GEN. SIEGEL'S COMMAND—JACKSON'S PLANS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

Considering the unfortunate position of Kentucky, wavering between actual aggression on the Union men of the State, and a continuance of the present neutrality, it is much to be regretted that we cannot yet change from the defensive to the offensive. Especially with a view to the relief of our unhappy fellow-citizens in East Tennessee is this to be regretted, for a horrible fate seems to be prepared for them, if aid cannot soon be furnished by the troops from other States. Unhappily our position is such that it will be almost impossible to advance in any direction, unless it be toward Springfield, before a month at least.

The most important military line, south of the Missouri River and west of Jefferson City, is now in the hands of the enemy. A glance at the map of Missouri will at once show that this line is drawn by the Osage River, and that its military occupation is of the highest importance. This line is almost completely in the hands of the enemy. Bodies of troops belonging to JACKSON's Southwestern Army have taken possession of Warsaw, Tuscumbia and Osceola. And what makes it worse, the most important strategical points on the Missouri River, north of this line, viz.: Kansas City, Lexington and Booneville, are unoccupied, and the last two places are at present virtually in the hands of the enemy. Should Kansas City be added to the list, and Gen. HARDEE's or Gen. PRICE's forces at the same time make an advance from the south, the western half of the State will be entirely lost to our forces.

It may be impossible to prevent this, since the first and most necessary duty of the Western Department is to secure St. Louis and Jefferson City. For this purpose, we need all the troops, that can possibly be spared from other States, until the fortifications thrown up around these places shall have been rendered sufficiently strong, to make it possible for a small number of troops to secure their defence, while the great body of the Army can be pushed forward in offensive movements against the enemy. The most important strategical points for the defence of the city of St. Louis and Jefferson City from an attack from the South are Rolla, Ironton and Cape Girardeau. Ironton may be considered safe from its superb natural advantages, to which a few judiciously erected batteries have added material strength. A position at Cape Girardeau could be much easier secured by the Confederate troops; and in that case they would have complete control of the navigation of the Mississippi. Boats might be secured to convey the troops to within a very short distance of St. Louis, if that should be the design; and the late attempt to erect a battery at Commerce seems to warrant this conclusion.

Unfortunately, Cape Girardeau is not very strongly defended, nor is it at present possible to send down more men. We must simply risk it, and if we lose the position, try to get our troops in time back to St. Louis.

The most exposed point is at present Rolla; and all the movements of the enemy seem to be directed against that place. The greatest portion of Gen. SIEGEL's Army—consisting of the Third and Fifth Missouri, First and Second Kansas, and First Iowa, all three months' volunteers, whose term of service had expired long before the battle of Springfield—have returned to St. Louis, to be mustered out of service, and reorganized for three years. This leaves little more than six thousand men at Rolla for the present emergency.

Gen. SIEGEL is still here, arranging plans for future operations with Maj. Gen. FREMONT. His chief want is artillery and cavalry, which the Department is at present unable to supply. The only cavalry we have at present is Col. MARSHALL's First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, now at Jefferson City.

Jefferson City itself is at present garrisoned by five thousand troops under the chief command of Gen. GRANT. Fortifications will be erected, and Home Guards organized in a similar manner as has been done in St. Louis, with a view to secure a proper defence for the Capital at the least possible expense of men, who will all be needed when the proper time arrives for offensive demonstrations.

The forces of MCCULLOCH and PRICE are slowly advancing towards the north. Both PRICE and MCCULLOCH have issued proclamations to the people of Missouri, inviting them to return to the Government of their legal Governor, JACKSON, and promising pardon to all Union men who will so acknowledge allegiance to His Excellency. MCCULLOCH is especially profuse in protestations of mild treatment, and to give the devil his due, he has been not only mild but even kind to our prisoners, who all unite in praise of his gallantry and courtesy. Most of the prisoners have been *unconditionally* released, and are now on their way home. This mildness has a significant meaning. JACKSON intends probably to stake all on the election, now so near at hand, and so kindly arranged for his especial benefit by the late State Convention. There will be powerful odds to contend against when the day comes; and unless the most vigorous measures are resolved upon to clear the State of the traitors before the 1st of November, he will be reelected, and the whole action of the Convention declared null and void. This would be a terrible blow for Missouri, and for the whole Union; a blow which we must do our utmost to avert.

In Southeast Missouri matters have been quiet since the skirmish at Commerce. Gen. HARNEY is at Greenville with about seventy-five hundred men; and JEFF. THOMPSON is in the vicinity of Sikeston, with a similar force. Our advance guard in that direction is Col. HECKER's regiment; Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, which is at present encamped on Marble Creek.

Troops are still pouring in from Ohio and Indiana. There are at present about twenty thousand troops in the city.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FROM OLD POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 25.
via Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 26.

The formidable preparations for a naval expedition from Old Point are about completed. Notwithstanding the rumors about the expedition, its destination is a profound secret.

Lieut. CROSBY returned last night from his third expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia. He went off Tangier Sound and brought back a prize schooner.

Gen. WOOL has spent part of the day at Newport's News.

Brig.-Gen. PHELPS will probably remain in command of that post.

The Confederates will hereafter find it very difficult to communicate with Fortress Monroe by means of spies. No person is allowed to visit Camp Hamilton without a special pass from the Commanding General or Provost Marshal.

A slight difficulty occurred yesterday between one of the released Confederate prisoners and a volunteer officer. The Confederate Captain refused the latter a light for his cigar, on the ground that he did not consider our volunteer officers gentlemen. His defenceless position alone saved him from punishment for the insult.

The Honduras steamer *E. Saler*, from New-York, and intended to run between Truxillo and Havana, has put into the Roads for a harbor.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. WOOL.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T. OF VIRGINIA, &c.
FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—I.—Many of the inhabitants of Elizabeth City County complain of depredations having been committed on their property by soldiers stationed in their neighborhoods. All such persons, or others residing within the pale of this command engaged in farming, cultivating their fields and gardens, tending their flocks or herds, or bringing provisions or supplies to the several camps or posts for the use of the troops, and pursuing peacefully their ordinary avocations, and who do not communicate directly or indirectly with the rebel forces, and who may comply with such orders as may be given them, will be protected in their persons and property. Any violation of this order by either officers or soldiers, or any parties interested, will be severely punished, and those who force a safeguard, on conviction before a court martial, will be punished with death.

II. The attention of all who are embraced in this order, and of all citizens whose business brings them within the limits of this command, whether by land or water, is called to the 56th and 57th Articles of War, as follows:

56. Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

III.—No officers, soldiers, or citizens will be allowed to go out, or come in, by the pickets, without orders from these head-quarters. Persons arriving at the pickets, and wishing to come inside, will be detained until their business can be made known to these head-quarters, and proper permission given. This does not apply to persons bringing provisions who have already provided with properly signed passes.

IV.—No citizens will be allowed to pass beyond Mill Creek Bridge, or to any of the camps, without a pass from these head-quarters, or from the Provost-Marshal of Fort Monroe.

V.—The Provost-Marshals, commanding officers, and officers in charge of guards and pickets, are directed, as far as possible, to prevent any violation of this order, and in any case of its violation by officers, soldiers or citizens, to arrest the offender and immediately report the circumstances of the case to these head-quarters. By command of

MAJOR-GEN. WOOL.

C. C. CHURCHILL, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL requests the Captain of the steamer *Georgeanna* to make the contents of the above order known to the persons employed in his ship. By order of GEN. WOOL.

C. C. CHURCHILL, A. A. A. G.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

Capt. DEWOLFE, of the British brig *Ann Lovett*, which arrived at Yarmouth, N. S., on the 19th inst., reports that on the 9th inst., in lat. 29° 45', lon. 67°, his vessel was boarded by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and released after a brief examination of her papers. The officer in charge of the boarding party gave his name as B. H. STUART.

UNION MEN MURDERED IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 26.

A Union man named MOORE was killed, and another named NEILL mortally wounded, Sunday afternoon, by a gang of five Secessionists at Shotwell Toll-gate, Ky., seven miles from Covington. Both men were stabbed in the back. A party of Unionists gave pursuit to the murderers, who have fled toward the Tennessee line.

A SECESSIONIST SCARED OUT OF SCRANTON, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Monday, Aug. 26.

WM. HALSEY, hailing from Ithaca, was waited upon by a party of citizens at his hotel, yesterday, and requested to leave town in three hours, or accept the alternative of riding out on a rail. He had given provocation beyond endurance, by endeavoring to induce parties to take the New-York *Day Book*, and by uttering the rankest treason. He left precipitately.

ARREST OF A REBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 26.

WM. S. JOHNSTON, a nephew of the rebel Gen. and, was arrested at the dépôt to-day, after purchasing a ticket for Louisville. His trunk contained a number of letters for the South, one of which spoke of the prisoner as an officer in the Confederate Army.

UNION MEETING AT BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Aug. 26.

A large Union meeting will be held here to-night. It will be addressed by Dr. OSGOOD and others.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. HOLT.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

Mr. HOLT, of Kentucky, is now on a visit to this city.

PACKAGES OF THE DAILY NEWS SEIZED.

United States Marshal MURRAY seized at the office of the American Express Company, yesterday, several packages of the *Daily News*, amounting altogether to about 5,000 copies, destined for St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo., and Louisville, Ky. One large package was directed to GRAY & CRAWFORD, St. Louis; two large packages to S. H. HUNNELL and A. GUNTHER, Louisville, and several small packages to various parties at the above-named places. The seizure was made on the Marshal's own responsibility, without special orders from Washington.

TRANSFERRED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

DANIEL C. LOWBER, who was arrested at Crestline, Ohio, by Detective KING, of this City, charged with being a bearer of dispatches from England to JEFF. DAVIS, was yesterday removed from the quarters he has occupied for a few days at the Central Police Office, and placed with the other State prisoners in Fort Lafayette. The change was in accordance with directions from the Department of State to the Police Superintendent. Lowber is said to be a native of this City, but for many years past he has lived at New-Orleans.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

WHAT THE ROANOKE HAS BEEN ABOUT—A RECORD OF HER EXPLOITS—A STEAMER RUNS THE BLOCKADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

U. S. S. ROANOKE, FLAG-SHIP BLOCKADING SQUADRON, OFF CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

We arrived at Hampton Roads on the 3d, and on the 8th, passed down the coast of North Carolina, and were fired at by a secession battery near Cape Hatteras. The shots fell very far short, (the distance being about 4½ miles,) when we hoisted colors and returned the compliment, with our ten-inch pivots and a twelve-pound rifled howitzer; had the satisfaction of seeing one shell fall and explode near the rebel battery, but could not note the effects.

On July 12, we arrived at Smithfield, N. C., and left on the 13th; set fire to an abandoned secession pungy; we reached Charleston harbor on the 14th, and on the evening of the next day arrived off Savannah, where we found the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* at anchor. Continuing our course as far as latitude 26, when we went about and returned north.

Returning north, we came to anchor at Hampton Roads July 22. On the 24th, the *Albatross* brought in a prize. On the 25th, our launches came in with a schooner and three canoes, having burned nine or ten others that were aground. We weighed anchor on the 27th, and met the *Savannah* steering north, also the gunboat *Union*, which latter was chasing and firing into a Southern vessel. She afterwards reported that she destroyed the same, with a valuable cargo, being unable to save the prize, as it was run aground purposely.

On Aug. 2 we anchored off Charleston Harbor. The *Wabash* left in the evening. We found the *Vandalia* at anchor here. The *Seminole* hove in sight, with her head-gear and bowsprit carried away. She came to anchor, and reported a collision with the *Wabash*.

Two fugitive slaves from Charleston came aboard on the 4th. Our worthy Captain informed them that he "did not come here to pick up fugitive negroes, but to fight their masters." They will probably be made to act as coal-heavers for Uncle Sam. About 8½ o'clock in the evening of the next day lights were seen crawling along close in shore, in the direction of the harbor, one of which was made out to be quite a large sail, but she passed in *safely*. Since this event, other sails have been duly reported. It is but proper to state that the blockading squadron, composed at present of the *Roanoke*, the gun-boats *Seminole* and *Iroquois*, and the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, lay at least twelve miles from the entrance of the harbor. It is also true that some of these sails were pronounced to be fishing smacks by those having glasses; but, be this as it may, there was an evident desire on the part of the crew to have a "smack" at them, fish or otherwise. And although the *Roanoke* was at anchor, and the *Vandalia* and *Iroquois* on a roving cruise, yet the *Seminole* was within hail, her cables ready to slip at any moment.

But if this should occasion surprise, what will your readers think when they are told that on the 9th inst. a secession steamer ran the blockade? She was first seen puffing away toward the coast, on our starboard bow. After expending much valuable time in staring through glasses, hoisting signals and examining signal books, the *Vandalia* was finally ordered in pursuit, but having only a quarter wind, you may judge the result. After the steamer had made good her retreat, the *Seminole* made chase. Hardly had the excitement of this event subsided, when another steamer, emboldened by the success of the former, attempted the same exploit; but pursuit in this instance could not be avoided, and, finding herself well headed off from the entrance of the harbor, she put back with redoubled speed. She was vigorously pursued by the sloop and gun-boat, our crew watching eagerly until they were out of view. They have since returned, with no trophies appended.

In the afternoon of the 14th, about 3½ o'clock, a steamer left the harbor bearing the English flag forward, and a flag of truce at the main. She lay to at about good firing distance, when we sent one of our boats alongside, and brought off the British Consul. What the nature of his interview with the Commodore was, none but the initiated can tell. Of course, there was no end to rumors, surmises, &c., among the men. Some had it that he narrated with a good grace a deplorable state of things amongst the rebels—others that he came to intercede for two English vessels laden with cotton. Shortly after the Consul left us, orders were given to get up anchor, and at about 9½ o'clock anchored again some eight miles from our first anchorage, where we still lie.

The steamer *Harriet Lane* arrived early on the morning of the 15th. We can just see her through the thick haze. She brings a large mail.

The *Seminole* has captured a small schooner laden with coffee, sugar, tea and liquor. She is of about 60 tons burden. This mail goes by the *Seminole*, the *Harriet Lane* having left on the 16th for the South.

Our crew, up to this date, have enjoyed excellent health—but one death has occurred. The heat is much subdued by a constant breeze, and our supply of water is inexhaustible, as it is procured by condensing.

TRUTH.

WAR BRIG REPORTED.

The ship *Universe*, Capt. MORRISON, from Liverpool, 46 days, with merchandise to WILLIAMS & GUION, reports: "Had heavy westerly winds for 30 days. On the eastern edge of the Banks signalized a British bark, from London for St. Johns, N. B., 40 days out and short of provisions. Aug. 16, in lat. 43° 20', lon. 55° 30', was chased by a low, rakish, full-rigged brig, during the middle watch. She came bearing down from the northeast, under whole topsails and courses, it blowing hard from northwest, with a heavy cross sea, the wind having shifted about an hour previous from southwest. The *Universe* was under double-reefed topsails and courses at the time. At 4 A. M. the brig passed to windward, and when about a quarter of a mile ahead crossed the weather bow, and ran off southeast. She was evidently a brig-of-war, for her ports were plainly in sight, and lights could be seen through them about her deck.

AN OUTRAGE IN ARKANSAS.

A correspondent, writing from Conklingville, Saratoga County, under date of August 3, gives us some particulars of the murder of Mr. WARNER, who was killed in Grand Glaize, Arkansas, some weeks ago. He writes: "Mrs. W., who is an amiable and excellent lady, left her home last Fall in company with (I was about to say a gentleman and his wife,) a slave-dealer who married a lady of this County, for their home in Grand Glaize, Arkansas, where she married Mr. WHEELER. She lived a very happy life up to July the 4th, the day of the death of her husband. Some person in conversation with her husband, asked him whether he was a Union man. His reply was that he might as well be that as anything else. Just at that moment Mrs. W. stepped out to call her husband in to dinner, and as she opened the store-door she heard the report of a gun. Her first impression was that she was herself wounded, but as soon as she recovered from her fright, she saw her husband lying on the floor, extending his arms and looking towards her without the power of utterance. This scene was too much for Mrs. W., and for four days she was entirely unconscious.

Mrs. W. says that the rebels had previously made large demands upon her husband, and that they took from his store from time to time whatever articles of merchandise they chose. This, she says was not an isolated case in that vicinity, but one of daily occurrence.

THE GUN-BOAT R. B. FORBES.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The United States gun-boat *R. B. Forbes* sailed last evening for the Potomac.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

MILITARY REVIEWS.

Their Necessity—What is Accomplished by Them—The Practice of Napoleon and other Great Generals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every man, seasoned in war, has learned with satisfaction that Gen. McCLELLAN holds frequent reviews of the troops under his command at Washington. Civilians, especially in countries unaccustomed to wars and large armies, are apt to consider military parades as mere shows for the entertainment of the crowd or the pleasure of the officers on horseback. This is a mistake. The parade, from the squad and company parade to that of the regimental, and to the reviews of the brigade and entire division, are essential elements of the organic working of an army. All great captains have shown that they thus viewed the parade—FREDERICK the Great as much so as NAPOLEON I. The Emperor always reviewed new troops, so soon as arrived, and OLDELEBEN tells us, what we know indeed from all minute writers on NAPOLEON's campaigns, that, whenever possible, he reviewed his troops before and soon after battle. In one or two cases he literally reviewed portions of the reserve while the advance corps was engaged in full battle.

Baron OLDELEBEN, an officer of the Saxon army, was placed on the staff of NAPOLEON, in the momentous year of 1813, where he furnished the latter with the necessary topographic information of that Kingdom where the great European battles were fought. Appointed to be in constant intercourse with that remarkable man, OLDELEBEN resolved to write down, day by day, everything he saw and observed—the smallest details concerning the Emperor's modes and manners, as well as the more important transactions, so far as they could be observed by an eye-witness. OLDELEBEN thus collected material of high interest, which he published under the title, *Napoleon's Campaign in Saxony, in the Year 1813. Third Edition. Dresden, 1840.* From this work we learn that NAPOLEON every day, after having assiduously worked several hours in the night, generally from 2 to 4 o'clock, and all day to 2 or 3 o'clock, mounted, with his staff, and was on horseback until dinner, to which he sat down between 6 and 7 o'clock. But he never rode for mere exercise; on the contrary, these rides were always made for some destined purpose. Either he studied the *terrain*, and the enemy's position as far as possible, or he superintended some works that were going on; or, after a victorious battle, he examined in the minutest way all its phases on the spot—for there is no military student that now studies NAPOLEON's battles with greater attention than he studied his own—or else, the Emperor reviewed some regiments or entire army *corps*. NAPOLEON was neither a martinet, nor was there either pipe-clay or red tape about him. No hero probably ever mixed these elements of littleness with his character. But the parade was, in his great system of waging war, one of the efficient means of assimilating himself with the army, and of promoting its character of organic unity. The parade was one of his means of *aguerrir* the soldiers, of seasoning and moulding them for war, if this expression may be used.

The effects of the properly prepared and conducted military reviews are both of a material and moral character.

Personal assimilation of the commander with the commanded, is one of the requisites of that mutual confidence, without which there is no success of war. The highest phase of this relation is what we call military friendships between the commander, the officers and men. Soldiers are not figures on the chess board; and one of the means of this personal assimilation is the parade. The soldier likes to see, and ought to see his commander, and see him as commander, in the saddle, showing as far as it is possible, his fitness to be at the head of the great body. Does any old soldier—officer or private—read this remark without recollecting that he felt a spirited animation when he stood in the line, and, having heard the gallop coming nearer and nearer, at length his great General closely passed and greeted him? FREDERICK, WASHINGTON, NAPOLEON, and WELLINGTON knew this very well, and their men knew it, too. It is one of those moments when the men *feel* their commanders with their endearing nicknames—Old Fritz, Little Corporal, Old Hickory, or whatever other name the affectionate impudence of brave fellows may bestow upon the General whom they honor as their bold leader in the field, and of whom they know that he pays as untiring attention to their bread as to the powder.

The review imparts to the commander a species of knowledge of his men which he cannot obtain otherwise. The practiced General learns to see at a glance details of bearing, moving and action, as the shepherd sees at once the details of his flock where the unpracticed eye sees nothing but a huddled mass of uniform creatures. And if the General, after the review, gives out the names of the most meritorious battalions, and those that appeared to the least advantage, as he always ought to do, the parade serves as a legitimate means of stimulating emulation—the more necessary in our Army, as we have no "swords of honor," no "*croix d'honneur*," indeed, no ways of individualizing, at least none whatever of individualizing all those who have no commission.

A feeling, however, called forth by reviews, and more important than this emulation, is the feeling produced in the soldier, that he is part of a great organic body—the consciousness that he belongs to a large body of individuals pervaded by one organic will—to a great living, willing body. If this feeling is not evoked and taken along into the battle, the Army is *raw* and comparatively useless—nay, dangerous. This consciousness of unity it is that produces or promotes the soldierly combination of pride, confiding calmness, bravery and impulse which make up the trustworthy man of arms on whom his General and his country may rely, and everything that interferes with this consciousness of unity tends to demoralize and to delapidate the Army. Those two Pennsylvania regiments which left our Army before the fight of Bull Run were probably not peculiar cowards; but the idea that their three months were up deadened the consciousness of Army unity within them to such a degree that they marched from the battle-field by the tune of the enemy's booms. Marching off! Not running away in fight, but coolly marching off! It is unique in history, or is merely another instance. If HERODOTUS had recorded that on the eve of the battle of Marathon the men of some Peloponnesian city had coolly walked off, every schoolboy would have learned to remember them as the type of military shame. Our schoolboys, too, may learn to remember those two regiments with scorn and disgust.

The review and the different parades promote that soldierly cleanliness and trimness which are necessary for the soldier's health as well as self-respect. A dirty soldier is worth little. It is not the "pipe-clay" nor the stiff collar that is here spoken of, but that neatness, trimness, that absence of slovenliness on the one hand, and of fantastic or theatrical showiness on the other, to which all modern captains of well organized armies have paid due attention. NAPOLEON considered the *tenue*—the soldier's keeping himself tidy and trim of sufficient importance, and one of the notable things that constitute a good soldier.

A manuscript collector of this city possesses a sheet containing a report on certain soldiers recommended for the Consular Guards, (later the Imperial Guards,) to Gen. BONAPARTE, then First Consul of France. He wished to collect the *élite* of the whole Army, and by his order the character of the recommended men is reported in this interesting paper, according to a schedule of five columns. The first column is headed *Name, Birth, Age*; the second, *Time of Service, Rank*; *How long in in this rank*; the third, *In what Campaigns and what Battles he has been*; the fourth, *Conduct, Wounds and Meritorious Actions*; and the fifth column has the simple heading *Tenue*, under which are expressed the different degrees of approval merited by the respective soldier's neatness, bearing and trimness—the appearance, as we might call it, in contradistinction to the before-mentioned conduct.

The *tenue* formed thus one of the four elements deemed important by NAPOLEON in constituting a prime soldier. The report was approved of by several lines in Gen. BONAPARTE's handwriting, and by his signature. The preparation for a parade, if the soldier knows that his commander has a keen and criticising eye, greatly promotes this important *tenue*.

Frequent parades will doubtless give, or have already given, a different character to our camps around Washington, which, at the beginning of the month of July, were dreary and dirty places compared to the camps which we recollect from our youth. These were full of bustle and life. There was singing, reading, chess playing, cleaning of guns and bandaliers, washing of clothes, and soldiers scrubbing themselves with soap, nine-pin rolling and flute playing, drilling and caricature performances, military music, gymnastics and cooking, fun and laughter.

The frequent parade promotes cleanliness, and minute cleanliness is fully as important in the Army as in the naval hygiene, while it has a salutary moral effect in the forces quite as much as in domestic economy. Some day we may offer a few remarks on the importance of a liberal use of soap in the Army, and on the bad effect of mere bathing.

A WATERLOO MAN.

QUESTION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

A Legal Investigation of the Entire Subject.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in the newspapers that there is a division of opinion in the National Cabinet upon the question whether or not the Southern insurgents should be treated as "belligerents."

Belligerents are those who carry on war. Does it admit of doubt that we are engaged in a war with the (so-styled) Confederates? If not, why should we not acknowledge it? We can neither alter the fact, nor deceive any one by denying it.

The boundaries that separate a mere insurrection from a civil war may not always be very obvious, but there can be no doubt that they have been passed in the present case. Exclusive possession, with trivial exceptions, of a country containing seven hundred thousand square miles, and more than nine millions of people; the existence of a regular Government, imposing taxes and levying troops; numerous battles, a great victory by the insurgents, the Capital of the nation in a state of siege—these things surely constitute war. We can neither hide them nor diminish their force by a denial.

Lord PALMERSTON (or perhaps it was Lord JOHN RUSSELL) justly expressed the rule of international law when he said that when an insurrection had reached a certain height the insurgents were entitled to be treated as belligerents. He may have been premature in the application of the rule, but its existence is undeniable. Nor was there any good reason to take offence at his reference to the recognition, by England, of the belligerent rights of the Greeks in their insurrection against the Turks. The reference was for illustration, not comparison; and where the rules of national law have force, (that is, among civilized nations,) their application in a state of war does not depend upon the justice of the cause or the character of the belligerents.

But the difficulty alleged is that if we acknowledge the rebels as belligerents, we must treat them as belligerents. And what does that mean? Simply, that we must conduct the war according to the rules of international law. I should be sorry if I supposed that there was an intention to conduct it otherwise. Let us prosecute the war with vigor; but let us prosecute it in a manner worthy of a great, humane and Christian nation.

International law makes no difference with respect to the mode of its prosecution between civil and foreign war. Those maxims of humanity and justice which the consent of civilized nations has established in the one case, are equally applicable in the other. We cannot escape the obligation to observe them by denying an indisputable and notorious fact. The obligation arises from the *fact* of civil war, and not from our *acknowledgment* of the fact.

But it will be found utterly impossible to escape the necessity of recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. Our interests, no less than theirs, demand the recognition. We have, indeed, so recognized them in various ways already. We have declared and established a *blockade*, and that is a belligerent right. We have seized a neutral vessel, and caused her to be condemned as a prize for a violation of the blockade. In order to obtain that condemnation, it was necessary to establish that the blockade was *legal*; and to establish the legality of the blockade, it was necessary to show the existence of a war as a foundation for the exercise of that belligerent right. It will be found, in my judgment, utterly impracticable, (though this is going further than my argument requires,) to carry on the war without treating *the States* that in their corporate capacities have made themselves parties to it—leaving not a vestige of a loyal Government within their limits—as *belligerent States*. Otherwise, we should be obliged to distinguish at every step, between loyal and disloyal individuals, and should find ourselves involved in a labyrinth of technicalities. No State at war with another makes any discrimination, unless as a matter of grace and favor, and for its own interest, between the citizens of the State with which it is at war. To be *compelled* to do so, would paralyze its energies. We are at war with a (not *de jure* but *de facto*) State, or rather organized community struggling to become a State. That is a broad, flagrant *fact*; and we must adopt the Constitution to that fact in the best way we can. The case is not to be determined by the subtleties of Courts. I concede the constitutional difficulty of admitting the idea of the nation being at war with States of the nation; but so it is, and unless we can constitutionally prosecute such a war, the Constitution is a *felo-de-se*. The case is novel, extraordinary, unforeseen, and the Constitution contains no express provisions applicable to it. We must accommodate its provisions to the extraordinary condition of affairs, so as to do it as little violence as possible, regarding it with the eye of a statesman, rather than of a lawyer, looking to its hope and object, and remembering that that construction must be absurd which dooms it to dissolution by its own hand. If there is repugnancy in its provisions, the lesser must yield to the more important. We must not construe injunctions intended to preserve it in such manner as to involve the necessity of its destruction. The law of an Italian city prohibited, under penalty of death, the letting of blood in the public streets; but this was held not to apply to a surgeon who opened a vein to save the life of a citizen.

We never shall be able to carry on war upon the theory that there is no war. The door of the temple of Janus must either be opened or shut. Acknowledge war, and we have power adequate to every emergency. Deny it, and we are involved in the meshes of a law-suit. Shall we never get beyond the *posse comitatus* and the militia ordered out to enforce process? Our Cabinet are lawyers, and they look upon war with the eyes of lawyers and not of soldiers. They seem solicitous lest JEFF. DAVIS should get some technical advantage over them. They are apprehensive, perhaps, of a motion to set aside the proceedings for irregularity.

They will find no other solution of the difficulties that perplex them than in the recognition of the Confederated insurgents, not as a State or nation, but as a rebellious community, seeking to make itself a State by war, and with which we are at war in order to prevent it from doing so.

It is only upon this theory that the recent proclamation of the President, declaring non-intercourse with the seceded States, can be defended. What is this if not the exercise of a war power? Upon the supposition of a mob, a riot, a mere insurrection *within* a State, (the State itself in contemplation of law remaining loyal,) the President certainly could not claim authority to place *the State*, or, which is the same thing, all the citizens of the State, beyond the pale of constitutional protection—suspending acts of Congress and constitutional privileges, even of citizens of loyal States. War, an insurrection that has reached the height of war, renders this necessary and proper; but nothing else could make it either the one or the other.

It is clear then that our necessities have already compelled us to exercise belligerent process; and it is absurd to suppose that we can claim the rights without being subject to the duties that that character imposes. If we take the benefits we must bear the burdens. *Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus.* We cannot blow hot and blow cold. We cannot, as the Scotch lawyers say, *approbate and reprobate*. And, indeed, have we not already conceded to the enemy the rights of a belligerent? Have we not recognized his flags of truce and respected the inviolability of his heralds and messengers? Have we not treated his soldiers taken in battle as prisoners of war? The present question that agitates, as is said, the Cabinet is, whether we shall exchange prisoners with the enemy. Why not, since we *hold* the men as prisoners of war? If they are not prisoners of war we ought to hang them; if they are, I can see no reason why we should not exchange them. To be illogical where a benefit can be gained thereby, is not uncommon; but to stop short in a concession just where we should gain an advantage by carrying it to its legitimate consequence, is singular folly. We have discharged prisoners gratuitously or upon the empty form of an oath; shall we hesitate to discharge them when by doing so we can obtain the release of loyal citizens?

An absurd idea seems to be entertained that if we acknowledge the Confederates as belligerents, we thereby acknowledge their independence. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS advanced this notion in one of his messages, and, regarded as a quibble, it was rather amusing; but it appears to have done some execution, and the lawyers of the Cabinet seem to be dreadfully afraid of being caught in this secession snare. If *the fact* that the rebels have made war upon the Government gives them a title to be recognized as an independent nation, I know not how we can help it; but, if not, then a *recognition* of the fact can have no such consequence. We have gone to war to subdue the rebels—*ergo*, says Mr. DAVIS, we admit their independence. If so, our case is desperate; for peace would certainly admit their right to independence, and, what is more, secure it. It is scarce worth while to pursue such small game. *War* admits nothing. By *war* we dispute the claim of the rebels; we can do so in no other way. And the question is to be determined by force of arms, and not by legal peurilities.

To conclude, these propositions seem to me evident—

That we are engaged in a civil war; that by the law of nations we are bound to concede to the enemy the rights of a belligerent, and that we cannot deny him those rights without incurring the censure of the civilized world and the condemnation of our own consciences.

That we cannot carry on the war efficiently without exercising belligerent rights; and that we cannot exercise those rights without conceding them to our adversaries.

And finally, that by conceding to our adversary the character of a belligerent, we admit nothing more than that the insurrection has reached a certain height, and do not in any respect admit its legitimacy.

There is a very interesting and important application of these principles which it will be necessary before long seriously to consider, and with respect to which I may desire to say something hereafter, if these remarks shall be thought worthy of insertion in the columns of the TIMES.

YORK.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The "Peace Party's" Great Ado Over "Kentucky's Neutrality"—What they Mean and Intend, and How they will be Met.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Now that Kentucky Unionists are beginning to manifest by action the sincerity of their professions, a great hubbub is raised by the "peace and neutrality" men. Kentucky Secessionists are for a "fair and scrupulously impartial neutrality," which will command the respect of JEFF. DAVIS; for a "strict and honest neutrality," an "independent and armed neutrality," that will keep LINCOLN's soldiery off of Kentucky's sacred soil; that will break up every encampment and military organization of Union Kentuckians for the defence of their Tennessee brethren or their own defence; that will disband every Union company or club, disarm every Union man, and transfer all of LINCOLN's guns already here into the hands of Secessionists; that will resist to the last extremity the shipment of any more of LINCOLN's guns into or across Kentucky, the payment of a copper of LINCOLN's war tax, or the enlistment of another man to carry on LINCOLN's war; and that will demand the recognition of the Confederate States, Kentucky to be included, as the only peaceable adjustment! Our neutrality must conform precisely to the foregoing "neutrality," or "more than 100,000 of the flower and chivalry of Kentucky will promptly unsheath the sword!"

The "Peace and Anti-War-tax Party," in this city, resolved last night that they "cordially approve of the conduct of the people of Harrison County in arresting the arms and munitions of war sent by the Lincoln Government to his soldiers in this State." Anyhow, those arms and munitions were carried to Lexington, last night, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and will reach their destination to-day. But certain it is, if we allow two or three more such outrages as committed by LUCIUS DESHA and his gang in Harrison, to go unpunished, they will grow bold and defiant in many other counties; bully, brow-beat and insult where they have never dared to heretofore, flaunt open or disguised treason in our faces, tear down the United States' flag, and raise instead the "stars and bars," or its temporary and "neutral" substitute, "the white flag of peace," and plunge us before we know it into war among ourselves, and war with the Government of the United States. They will somehow make every county like Harrison, if they dare and can.

Their political cards are all played-out. They now, in effect, play the military, and their devices and tendencies are all warlike. The secession wolves and hyenas in sheep's clothing, with dove-like accents, olive branches and white flags, are trotting around and flocking together to "maintain the peace and neutrality of Kentucky," when in reality, their voice is for war, and their every act is for war throughout Kentucky, and against the United States. Give them an inch, and they will take an ell. Wherever they have not been thwarted at the start, they have got the upper hand; wherever they have the upper hand they tyrannize with a will. They must be met and stopped at the outset, and kept down by the strong hand of our vast majority, united, organized and into the rebel ranks. He is a fool, if not a rash man. Under his lead a collision with the Union men in Kentucky will be provoked, and a rebel army, already organized for *that purpose*, will surprise the Union men of Kentucky by an invasion from Tennessee. The rebel generals will not risk a battle in Eastern Virginia, except in their own entrenched positions, until the result of present movements in Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia is ascertained. If these suggestions are entitled to any consideration, then the question is interesting—whether our Union friends can maintain themselves in the Border States without a victorious advance of the National army in Eastern Virginia.

S. J. B.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A SOUTHERN REFUGEE.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes the following interesting statement of a "Southern refugee," as he signs himself:

"I left Warsaw, a little village on the Tombigbee River, Alabama, on the day of the battle of Bull Run, after a residence there of ten months. I had peculiar facilities for finding out whether any 'under current' existed in *that* region—a region than which it would be difficult to conceive of any more intolerant, more rabid, or more senseless in the secession cause. It was my fortune to act as 'clerk' at the election which was to choose men to represent Sumter County in the Convention. There was but one candidate, who ran as a Secessionist. He was elected, of course. I saw that day enough to convince any man that not half of the voters entered into the cause with spirit. Many wrote out tickets and voted for prominent Union men whose names had not been put before the people, and others on picking up the secession tickets shook their heads saying, 'That is too hot for me,' 'I can't go that,' &c. Many were prevailed upon by the hot-heads around the table to vote, and had it not been that the election officers were so vigilant, an extremely small vote would have been cast. After this election I knew the *status* of every voter's mind, that was present that day, on the great question at issue. All who wavered at the election were Union men; and, knowing that I was a Union man, they afterwards talked very freely in regard to secession. Very many, however, who then wavered, have since become ardent in the cause of secession. There are some there yet who would gladly go back to the old Union, which has protected them so long and so well.

A short time before I came away an old man of seventy years of age said to me that their leaders were all wrong. He said that 'the people of the South had been sending North for everything for a long series of years, and now they have sent North and got a President, and are kicking up about it. It is *rebellion* and nothing less.' Another gentleman, also a wealthy planter, was also equally emphatic and free in expressing his opinion. My office was sought very often by Union men who wished to talk about the sad state of affairs, and such was their fidelity to the old Union that they were less reserved in their expressions than I was. These men never reported any conversation that took place. It would have been death to me if they had, and would have brought disgrace on themselves. On the Saturday before I left I remarked very carelessly to one of the best educated men in the village, with whom I was 'hunting,' that I presumed there were very few who would consent to go back. 'There are more than you are aware of,' said he; 'I for one will go back now. Aside from revolution our leaders do not believe in the doctrine of secession. They have espoused it for the purpose of dissolution, and after that is accomplished, it must and will be discarded. Our statesmen do not really think a State has a right to withdraw.' So thought I from what I had been observing. Another young man, who was rather a poor man, was very haughtily urged by a rich planter to enlist, and not to loaf about town doing nothing. This very naturally incensed the young man greatly, and in the evening he came into my room, related the circumstances, and remarked that he might enlist, fight the battles of the rich, and come back and they and their families would not speak to him. '*I'll not do it*,' said he, '*I'll be d—d if I won't be a traitor first.*'

I give these instances, Mr. Editor, to show that there *is* a strong Union feeling in Alabama, the hot-bed of secession, and since there is a Union feeling there, it is very reasonable to suppose that the Union sentiment is much stronger in North Carolina—a State that was forced out of the Union—than it is in Alabama, which went out more deliberately. And I may here remark that if I had been an Alabamian, I could have gathered around me a formidable Union lodge in Warsaw, and the same could have been done all over the State, excepting only a few counties. When I left the State, there were twenty counties that *had not sent a man to the war*, while in the great majority of the other counties scarcely enough men were left at home to protect the women. These twenty counties have since, very probably, furnished men; but they *never* can enter into the spirit of secession. They are almost non-slaveholding counties, and urged, long after the State seceded, that their counties had just as much right to secede from the State as the State had to secede from the Government.

A company left Warsaw while I was there, and there were many young men in that company who repeatedly told me they had no desire to fight the Yankees, and this I know to be the language of their hearts; but they were 'pressed in' by the force of public opinion, which branded every one with cowardice who refused to go. A Southerner may be the biggest coward in the world, but he can't bear to be told of it. One of this company, who was an ultra Secessionist, wrote home to his mother that the people along the line of their route to Richmond did not appear to care anything about the cause of secession. He said the people were not at all aroused to the great importance of immediate action. He also wrote that it was too bad that they had to go so far to fight the battles of the South while the people themselves appeared so indifferent.

Other gentlemen of the same company wrote home that there were twenty thousand men in Virginia without arms, and this very statement prevented your correspondent from volunteering in the Confederate Army. All these, and many more, serve to show that there is an undercurrent, but it is not now available, nor will it till the South are a conquered people, when it is probable it may be efficient in carrying into operation the laws of the Union.

But I most heartily agree with your correspondent that we *must have more men in the field*. There is too much indifference among all classes in regard to enlisting. There is an idea prevailing that if, in a family of four or five young men, one should go to war, they, as a family, have done their share. But most truly it is very different in the South. Three and four brothers stand side by side in the same company, and, what is stranger still, were urged and prevailed upon to go by their mother and sisters. And now it is very fair to presume *their whole force is in the field*, which cannot be far from three hundred thousand men. No demand for troops was made upon Texas, because her own men were supposed to be needed, or would be needed, to defend her own soil."

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Troops and Munitions of War on their way to Washington—Machinations of the Rebels.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

Ten thousand Northern troops have passed through this city on their way to the Capital during the past week, together with 1,000 horses, and cannons of various description and calibre. Scarcely an hour in the day passes that the Pratt-street route is not occupied with long trains of freight cars *en route* for Washington, heavily laden with wagons, tents, gun-carriages, provisions, horses, and other munitions of war belonging to Government. Nearly one-half of the soldiers which have passed through the city during the week were unarmed—arms being supplied them on their arrival at the Capital.

There is now no longer a reasonable doubt that Government intends to suppress the publication of three if not four of our city dailies on account of their rebellious sentiments, unless an immediate change is made in their tone. It is these newspapers alone which keep alive the secession flame in Baltimore, and the sooner they are toned down or crushed out the sooner will her people return to their loyalty. The inflammatory untruths against Goverement which they circulate, and the impunity with which they assault its policy, protract the fever in the veins of the humbler classes, while the mortification of abandoning a position they have so stoutly maintained as honorable and just, prevents the more intelligent and self-directing from acknowledging the great error into which they have fallen.

The firm and efficient manner in which the duties of the Provost-Marshal of the city are performed, together with the courtesy and forbearance displayed in his actions, are worthy of all praise. The city never was in a more orderly and well managed condition. But, notwithstanding all the precautions taken by the authorities here to protect the interests of Government against treachery and fraud, there are many rebel agents in the city, buying and sending off supplies and comforts for the Southern forces along the banks of the Lower Potomac, and the neglect of Government to institute efficient surveillance at that point and all along the Eastern shore, has afforded these adventurers ample security for their operations, which have thus far been conducted with marked success. Small boats and schooners, from the inlets and rivers of the Virginia shore, are nightly hovering about our coast, and heavy supplies of corn and grain, from the disloyal farmers of the lower counties of the State, as well as recruits and merchandize from Baltimore, are thus transported to the enemy's camps. Since the occupation of the Upper Potomac by Gen. BANKS' column, the rebels have found but little encouragement for the pursuit of their clandestine traffic in that quarter, and the occupation of the Eastern coast of the counties of St. Mary's and Charles, in Southern Maryland, would remove all inducements for the rebels to hold considerable forces upon the banks of the lower Potomac.

The expedition which was lately dispatched to the lower Potomac, under the direction of the Navy Department, returned to Washington with the report that it had made three different landings on the coast, and found no signs of hostility, nor anything to capture or destroy. Now, I have it from undoubted authority that, at the very time the marines were "scouring the country," contraband goods and ammunition, purchased in Baltimore, were crossing the Potomac, between Port Tobacco and Lower Cedar Point, in small boats and under cover of the night. The caution and secrecy used by the agents employed in this service require more than ordinary vigilance for its defeat.

Two soup-houses are in operation here, which furnish food for many of the poor families of volunteers, both in our own and the rebel army.

ARGUS.

The Policy of the Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To possess a knowledge of the military designs of the enemy is an indispensable preliminary to any measures for their defeat.

What, therefore, can be reasonably inferred to be their plan from the present aspect of *the situation*? A defeat in Virginia would be fatal to them. It would compel their abandonment of all the Border States, if not the immediate dissolution of their Army and their insurgent Government. Can it be expected that DAVIS, BEAUREGARD & Co. would hazard a pitched battle in Virginia with such consequences confronting them? Are not the Border States necessary even to insure their holding the Cotton and Gulf States? Will they not, therefore, concentrate their chief efforts to retain Tennessee and Virginia, and conquer Kentucky and Missouri—before risking a decisive battle between Richmond and Washington? The present indications warrant such an opinion. I do not presume to suggest any measures of a military character which would be be expedient, were this opinion to be deemed absolutely correct. Its correctness, or its fallacy, will be soon verified by the course of events in Kentucky. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, as his Baltimore speech proves, has thrown himself unreservedly

ESCAPED PRISONERS.

From the Washington Sunday Chronicle, Aug. 25.

We had a visit last evening from Capt. DE GOYLER, of Company F, Fourth Michigan Regiment, who, with Assistant Quartermaster HENRY C. JENCKS, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, were taken prisoners at the Bull Run battle, carried to Richmond, where they escaped, and after nine days traveling, reached the Potomac below Aquia Creek. There they formed a raft, went to sea, were picked up and carried to Alexandria, and finally reached this city Friday, in an exhausted condition.

They were captured on Sunday evening at the Stone Bridge, left Manassas with other prisoners at 1 o'clock on Monday, and were thirty-six hours on the route, without anything to eat, during which time they were taunted at each stopping place until they reached Richmond. At Richmond most of the prisoners were confined in a large tobacco warehouse, which has iron bars to the windows. In this prison Hon. Mr. ELY and all the captured officers were confined, in a room 60 feet long by 24 feet wide. There were sixty in all in this one room, giving 24 square feet, or a space of six feet in length and four feet in breadth to each man.

From the escaped officers we give many interesting particulars of their fellow prisoners in this room. They say Hon. Mr. ELY bears his confinement with equanimity, and that Col. CORCORAN is well, and was not wounded at all in the engagement. The prisoners are fed on fresh beef (generally boiled) and wheat bread, with an allowance of rice every other day. Every fine afternoon there is a crowd of visitors—male and female—"to see the Yankees." This exhibition of the prisoners playfully allude to as "stirring up the animals." Many of these visitors would no doubt treat the prisoners with kindness if they dared to do so. Amongst others who visited the prisoners were ex-Senator WIGFALL. He said if their Government chosed they (the prisoners) might be exchanged. "If," said he, "they want to fight us as Christians, we will fight them as Christians, but if as Camanches, we will fight them as Camanches."

The officers of the prison and the surgeons acknowledge their loss at Bull Run, in killed and wounded, to have been greater than ours. They claim to have 1,300 National prisoners at Richmond, of whom 250 are wounded. We have already stated that among these prisoners are about 60 officers. They speak in the warmest terms of the kindness of Major WINDER and other Confederate officers.

Capt. DE GOLYER and Quartermaster JENCKS left Richmond immediately, but before leaving they provided themselves with a loaf of bread and ten cents worth of crackers. They travelled in a northeasterly direction, and about two miles from Richmond they passed the intrenchments for the defence of that place. About three miles from the city they came to a stream guarded by a bridge, the flooring of which had been removed. They crossed this bridge on the stringers, and traveled all that night—it was raining heavily—and when morning dawned they were astonished and terrified to discover that they had doubled during the night, and were going towards the bridge they had crossed several hours before. They took to the woods and concealed themselves all that day, resuming their journey at night. During the ensuing week five days were stormy, and onward they toiled, wandering at random through the woods at night, without a star to guide them, and standing or lying on the wet ground in some thicket in the daytime, exposed to the skin by the pouring rain. Many times they retraced the same ground they had gone over previously, and while lying perdu they often caught sight of secession cavalry dashing by.

On Saturday morning they had obiscuit apiece, the last of their scanty stock. That day and the next they eat nothing more, except some ears of green corn, which had to be eaten raw, as the matches they had were wet and would not ignite. The next day they filled their pockets with wheat from some shocks in a field, and this served them until they reached civilization.

On coming to the Potomac they gathered some driftwood and made a raft by tying it together with their shirts, taken off for the purpose. On this they paddled across, being in the water seven hours—for on their raft they were more in the water than out of it. They hailed a vessel, which proved to be a Baltimore schooner, and the Captain informed them that they were ten miles below Aquia Creek. The schooner brought them up to Aquia, where the cheering sight of the Potomac flotilla greeted their eyes. They were soon taken on board the *Union*, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, where they were treated with the greatest kindness and attention until their arrival here.

They say that the intrenchments this side of Richmond are about two miles from the city, and appear to be very strong. Of the intrenchments at Manassas they are able to speak more positively, having had an opportunity to see them. They are very strong in the direction of Bull Run, extending for a great distance.

THE CASE OF MAYOR BERRETT.

The following is the opinion of the Attorney-General, in the case of Mayor BERRETT, of Washington:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Aug. 22, 1861.

SIR:—Your letter of the 21st inst. presents for my opinion the question whether the members of the Board of Police for the District of Columbia, created by the Act of the 6th of August, 1861, entitled, "An Act to create a Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia," &c., are required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the first section of the act of the same date, entitled "An Act requiring an oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States."

The Metropolitan Police Act above referred to, Sec. 2, provides that immediately upon its passage, the President shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, five Commissioners of Police, who shall be the chief officers of the said Metropolitan Police Districts, and who shall severally possess and perform therein the powers and duties conjoined by this act. The said Commissioners, together with the Mayors of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, *ex-officio*, shall form the Board of Police for the said districts, and a majority of them shall constitute a quorum of such Board for the transaction of business.

The Police Board referred to in your letter consists, then, of seven members, five appointed by the President and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown.

The 24th section of the same act provides that the Board of Police shall annually, on or before the first Monday in November, report in writing the condition of the police within said districts to the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of 6th August, 1861, requiring the oath of allegiance, (sec. 1,) declares that it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Departments to cause to be administered to each and every officer, clerk or employe now in their respective Departments, or in any way connected therewith, or who shall hereafter in any way become connected therewith, the oath therein prescribed; and further, that each and every such civil officer and employe in the Departments aforesaid, or in any way connected therewith, in the service or employment of the United States, who shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation therein provided, shall be immediately dismissed and discharged from such service or employment.

The question, then, is, are the members of the Board of Police officers in the service or employment of the United States, in any way connected with any of the Departments referred to?

That they are officers in the service or employment of the United States cannot well be questioned. The office they hold is created and its duties are defined by act of Congress; five of them are appointed by the President, and the other two are declared members of the Board because they hold certain offices which were created by acts of Congress; their compensation, and all the expenses which may be incurred in the discharge of their official duties, are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States; and they are to make periodical reports to the head of one of the Departments of the Government. The members of the Board of Police are, [illegible] service or employment of the United States.

Are they, as such officers, in any way connected with any one of the Departments? [illegible] of the organic act, as we have [illegible] duty to report annually in writing the condition of police within the districts, to the Secretary of the Interior. By this provision they are certainly connected with the Department of the Interior, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that they are [illegible] directly within the letter of the statute which [illegible] the duty of the head of that Department [illegible] the acts in question to be administered [illegible] partment. The act does not attempt to [illegible] connection with the Department further than the duty of causing the oath to be administered beyond officers who are in the Departments to the largest circle of officers who are in any way connected with the Departments, and it is too plain for argument that the duty of making an annual report in writing of the condition of the police to the Secretary of the Interior, directly connects the Board of Police with the Department of which he is chief, and imposes upon him the obligation of causing to be administered, and upon them the obligation of taking, the oath prescribed by the act.

That the Board of Police are within the spirit of this act is, I think, equally clear. The purpose of the act, as is well known, is to apply a stern and much-needed test to the fidelity of public officers intrusted with the administration of the Government in a time of great public peril—a peril fearfully increased by repeated and shameful instances of official treachery and misconduct. And certainly it does not demand the liberal spirit of construction to which the tribe and beneficent objects of the act entitle it, to hold that it applies to a class of officers who are specially intrusted by it with the conservation of the peace and order of the National Capital, and upon whose integrity, fidelity and zeal the Government relies as one of its means of support.

Other reasons occur to me why the Board of Police are of the class of public officers to whom the oath in question should be administered, but I do not suggest them, because I think the proposition is too plain to need further illustration, and because the time within which this opinion is required will not allow.

Of course, the duty of taking the oath attaches to every member of the Board of Police, whether he be appointed by the President or be a member *ex officio* as Mayor of Washington or Georgetown, since the act makes no exception of any class of public officers.

I do not here express an opinion on the point whether any of the members of the Board are exempted from taking the oath prescribed in the 2d section of the Metropolitan Police Act, because that oath is included in the terms of the more stringent oath prescribed by the other act of the same date, which we have seen that it is the duty of every member of the Board to take.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
[Signed] EDWARD BATES,
Attorney-General.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. BOWEN, during the session of the Police Board at which the above opinion was received.

Whereas, The Attorney General of the United States, in compliance with a request from the Board of Commissioners of "The Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia," has, through the Secretary of the Interior, given an opinion in writing that, under the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act requiring an oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to certain persons in the civil service of the United States," all persons claiming membership in said Board

...required to take and subscribe to an oath according to the form prescribed in said Act; and

Whereas, James G. Berret, Mayor of Washington, declines for reasons fully set forth in the opinion of James M. Carlisle, Attorney for the Corporation of Washington, dated Aug. 23, 1861, to take said oath, as well as the oath prescribed in the act creating the Police Board, and the members of said Board deeming themselves bound in their action in this matter by the opinion and ruling of the Attorney-General of the United States, (the highest law officer of the Government;) therefore,

Resolved, That the said Mayor, in the opinion of this Board, is not qualified to act as a member *ex-officio* thereof.

After considerable debate, the resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of Messrs. Addison, Bowen, Brown, Tenney, and President—Mayor Berret declining to vote.

The Mayor then delivered a speech in his best style, (of the nature of a valedictory,) and took his departure.

ALLEGED SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED IN PITTSBURGH.

On Thursday last two men, giving their names as Charles V. Neid and Thomas Davis, were arrested in Pittsburgh on suspicion of being Secessionists. The following documents were found upon them:

Confederate States of America, War Department, Richmond, Aug. 13, 1861.

C. Neid has permission to visit Nashville, upon his honor as a man, that he will not communicate in writing, or verbally, for publication, any fact ascertained by him. L. P. WALKER, Sec. of War.

By J. B. Sumner.

ADAMS' SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

To Messengers of Express Company:

Richmond, Monday, Aug. 12.

This will be handed you by my friend, Charley Neid, who has been steward in the hotel at where I am boarding. He is now on his way to the old country, Germany. Any assistance you can render him on the route to New-York will be thankfully received by your friend. J. F. GIBSON, Agent Express Company.

When taken before the Mayor, Neid, who was an honest-looking German, and gave his statement with much apparent candor, went on to say that he had lived for some time in Richmond, and that not liking the turn matters took there recently, he decided upon leaving the South as soon as he could get away, and returning to Germany. When about starting, he found that he could not get away without a pass from the Secretary of War, and after much trouble he got one—the same which was found in his possession by the police. No one, he stated, could leave Richmond without a pass, and he would not have been permitted to leave, but that he represented that he had business at Nashville and intended returning again. Had he stated that he was going to the old country, he would never have got the pass. After getting the pass, he called on Mr. Gibson, agent for Adams' Southern Express, at Richmond, and got a letter from him to the messengers of the line, and, armed with these papers, he started for Washington. He met Davis in the cars at that city, and they traveled together here. This was the extent of his acquaintance with Davis. He stated that he entertained no designs of a treasonable character, and desired to be released that he might proceed on his journey.

Davis, who appeared greatly agitated, next made his statement. He did business in Augusta, Ga., he said, with a partner, and had belonged to a military company there for some four years. Finding that he stood a good chance of being compelled to join the company at Pensacola, whither it was sent some weeks ago, he made up his mind to leave the South, and get back again, if possible, to the North. With this view he disposed of his business interest to his partner, and having arranged his affairs to his satisfaction, he left at midnight for the North. He corroborates Neid's statement as to their meeting at Nashville. His father and friends, he stated, live in New-York, and he was on his way to visit them when he was arrested. A day or two since he was a violent Secessionist, but now he was a Union man, and declared his readiness to take the oath of allegiance, if it were required of him. He produced a number of papers, &c., going to show the truth of his story. The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal for further examination.

ARREST OF A REBEL RECRUITING OFFICER.

Considerable excitement was created in Evansville, Ind., on Monday morning, by the arrest of a man charged with being a recruiting-officer for the Confederate Army. The circumstances of the arrest, as stated by the *Journal*, are as follows: Last Sunday, during the examination of the steamer *Samuel Orr* by Capt. Wood, a trunk was discovered for which no owner could be found. The Captain at once took the trunk to the warehouse, when it was opened and several treasonable letters were brought to light. On Monday a stranger appeared at the warehouse and demanded the trunk taken from the *Orr*. Capt. Wood at once arrested him and took him before Surveyor Robinson, who sent him to Camp Vanderburg. The name of the prisoner is John Cartwell, of the firm of Cartwell Brothers, Caseyville, Ky. One of the letters is from Cartwell to Lieut. Charles Semple, Louisville, an officer in the rebel Army. It states that he (Cartwell) had a talk with Mr. Anderson, a bar-keeper at Hamilton & Bros., Second, between Main and Market streets, Louisville, and that Anderson told him that he had 40 men for the Southern Army, but had no means of sending them to Tennessee. Cartwell also tells Semple that he would try and fill up the latter's company at Caseyville, whither he was bound at the time of his arrest. Copies of letteas, introducing Lieut. Semple to John M. Blair, of Clarksville, Tenn., as all right on the secesh question, were also found. Cartwell also expresses the hope of meeting Lieut. Semple very soon at Camp Boone, the head-quarters of the Kentucky traitors. Cartwell will be held until orders are received from Gov. Morton as to his disposal. He is apparently an intelligent man, writes well, and should have been sharp enough to have confined his operations to lower latitudes.

The Louisville *Journal* says of this case:

The Mr. Anderson alluded to above is Mr. D. M. Anderson, of this city. He requests us to state that the allusion to Cartwell holding a conversation with him (Anderson) in which Mr. A. is represented to have told Cartwell that he had forty men which he wished to send South, is altogether erroneous. Mr. Anderson says he has at no time been engaged in any manner in the business of recruiting for the Confederate Army, and we do not question his veracity.

A REBEL CHALLENGE.

From the Norfolk Day-Book.

We learn that on Saturday last the Confederate war steamship *Patrick Henry*, formerly the *Yorktown*, came down the James River to within a mile of Newport's News, and offered a challenge for combat to a large United States frigate lying off that point. So great was the agitation and confusion on board the frigate, it is said, that they did not take time to furl their awnings, but pulled them right down and beat to quarters. The *Patrick Henry* stopped off at her position, with her ports open ready for a combat, if she could induce the Yankee to come from under the guns of the shore battery; but the latter positively declined the invitation, and stuck to her safe place. It is believed by those who witnessed the operation, that the *Patrick Henry* would have ventured battle regardless of the shore battery, but for the presence of two or three National gun-boats.

THE REBEL CAMPS AT MANASSAS.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 10.

The weather for the past four days has been intensely hot. I fear we may have much sickness in September, if great attention is not paid to the preservation of health. The atmosphere is impregnated with all kinds of impurities, arising from the battle-field and the camp. The fœtid odors proceeding from the decaying bodies of men and beasts, and the offal and filth of camp, are enough to produce fevers and epidemics. He who has never visited a fresh battle-field and a camp on a grand scale, can never imagine the immense amount of decaying matter scattered about. This putrid mass, exposed to the burning heats of August and September, must have a very deleterious effect upon the health of the soldier. The filth at Manassas is beyond conception. No one seems to consider what will be the result from its accumulation and decomposition. The soldier talks over his battles, and looks forward for other victories. Death is disregarded, and a human corpse is regarded scarcely more than that of a dumb beast. The General is actively engaged in planning other campaigns or preparing for defence, and all seem to forget and overlook the sanitary laws which must be observed to preserve health.

I hope Dr. Stone, and other eminent medical gentlemen here, will take this subject in hand, and cause every known means to produce and preserve health, to be used. If something of the kind is not soon done, we will lose more from sickness than in battle. The vigorous, strong, active and healthy, can only win victories. A material change in the rations should take place. Instead of bacon, beans, flour, and hard bread, a most liberal supply of vegetables should be furnished. A meal of potatoes and fresh bread each day would save many a valuable life. Ovens can be built to furnish fresh bread every morning, and Richmond, Lynchburgh, Charleston, and other places south of us, and immediately on the railroad, could furnish vegetables in abundance. Because the Army regulations fix the rations shall we never depart from them? Are rules so inexorable that they must be followed though life is sacrificed? Clothing is another item to be attended to at this season.

THE PIRATE STEAMER SUMTER.

IMPUDENT PROCEEDINGS OF HER COMMANDER AT PUERTO CABELLO—LETTER OF CAPT. SEMMES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Puerto Cabello, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Yesterday and to day we have been all excitement here. About 7 o'clock in the morning the Southern Confederate war steamer *Sumter* entered the port, towing the schooner *Amy Bradford*, sent out by Rising & Co., with a full cargo to Chartier & Olavarria, as a prize. She sent officers on shore to ask permission of the authorities to be allowed to sell her as a prize, at public auction. After taking some time to deliberate over the matter, the answer was returned that the authorities had decided to preserve a strict neutrality, and could only give her an asylum for twenty-four hours, when she must leave with her prize. Man'l Olavarria went on board, and the commander offered to ransom the schooner and cargo for $12,000, United States currency. This Olavarria declined to do. She laid here quietly until this morning, at 6 o'clock, when the *Jos. Maxwell* hove in sight, two or three miles distant.

She at once started with her prize in pursuit and shortly overtook and captured her; we could see the whole affair plainly; after putting a prize crew on board, she steamed back again to the port and sent an officer on shore to offer to ransom her for $10,000, which offer was refused, and after an interview with the authorities, the officer again returned on board with the communication that it was considered the vessel was taken within Venezuelan waters, and consequently she ought to be brought in and adjudicated by a Court of Admiralty, as to whether she was a lawful prize or not, to which the commander has paid no attention, and has landed Capt. Davis with his wife and family, and threatens to burn or destroy the *Jos. Maxwell*. They are still off the harbor, in sight.

The *Sumter* is a well-equipped war steamer, officered by officers who say this time last year they were of the Navy of the United States. Mrs. Davis told me they treated her with all civility, and allowed them to take off all their personal effects. The captain and crew of the *Bradford* have been landed also. The *Sumter* is a dangerous neighbor, and likely to do much harm to the North American commerce in the Carribean seas.

In capturing vessels the steamer has generally used the English colors. She is quite a pretty boat, and steams well. Her burden is 500 tons, carries six guns, and about 130 men. The officers appear to be well educated, and of accommodated means. They say, with the *Maxwell*, they have captured ten prizes, which have been sent to Carthagena.

When she returned in the port the fort was prepared to give her a few shots for having taken the *Joseph Maxwell* in Venezuelan waters, but after some reflection it was thought that the steamer might escape, and then she would destroy all the Venezuelan war vessels she might find cruising on the coast. I would state that the *Amy Bradford* was captured about seventy miles to the northeast of this port, at 8 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 25th.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to the Governor by the rebel commander:

Confederate States Steamer Sumter, Puerto Cabello, July 26, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to inform your Excellency of my arrival at this port in this ship under my command, with the prize schooner *Amy Bradford*, captured by me about seventy miles to the northward and eastward.

The *Amy Bradford* is the property of citizens of the United States, with which States, as your Excellency is aware, the Confederate States, which I have the honor to represent, are at war; and the cargo would appear to belong also to citizens of the United States, who have shipped it on consignment to a house in Puerto Cabello. Should any claims be given, however, for the cargo, or any part of it, the question of ownership can only be decided by the Prize Courts of the Confederate States.

In the meantime, I have the honor to request that your Excellency will permit me to leave this prize vessel, with her cargo, in the port of Puerto Cabello until the question of prize can be adjudicated by the proper tribunals of my country. This will be a convenience to all parties, as well as to any citizens of Venezuela, who may have an interest in the cargo, as to the captors, who have also valuable interests to protect.

In making this request, I do not propose that the Venezuelan Government shall depart from a strict neutrality between the belligerents, as the same rule it applies to us it can give the other party the benefit of also. In other words, with the most scrupulous regard for her neutrality, she may admit both belligerents to bring their prizes into her waters, and of this neither belligerent can complain, since whatever favor is extended to its enemy is extended also to itself.

I have also an additional and cogent reason for making this request, and that is that the rule of exclusion, although it might be applied in terms to both belligerents, would not operate equally and justly upon them both. It is well known to your Excellency that the Northern States, which are now making an unjust war upon the "Confederate States," denying to the latter the right of self-government, (which is fundamental in all republics,) and invading their territores for the purpose of subjugating our manufacturing and commercial States, while the Confederate States have been thus far agricultural and planting States, and that, as a consequence of this difference of pursuits, the former States had in their possession at the commencement of this war almost all the naval forces of the old Government, which they have not hesitated to seize and appropriate to their own use, although a large proportion of it belonged of right to the "Confederate States," which has been taxed to create it. By means of this naval force, dishonestly seized as aforesaid, the enemy has been enabled to blockade all the important ports of the "Confederate States." This blockade necessarily shuts out the cruisers of the "Confederate States" from their own ports, and if foreign powers shut them out also, they can make no other use of prizes than to destroy them. Thus your Excellency sees that under this rule of exclusion, the enemy would enjoy his right of capture to its full extent, his own ports being all open to him, whilst the cruisers of the "Confederate States" would enjoy it "*sub modo*" only, that is for the purpose of destruction. A rule which would produce such effects as this is not an equal or a just rule (although it might in terms be extended to both articles,) and as equality and justice are of the essence of neutrality, I take it for granted that Venezuela will not adopt it.

On the other hand, the rule admitting both parties alike, with their prizes, into your ports, until the Prize Courts of your respective countries can have time to adjudicate the cases as they arrive, would work equal and exact justice to both, and this is no more than the "Confederate States" demand.

With reference to the present case, as the cargo consists chiefly of provisions, which are perishable, I would ask leave to sell them at public auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern; depositing the proceeds with a suitable prize agent until the decision of the Court can be known.

With regard to the vessel, I request that she remain in the custody of the same agent, until condemned and sold.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RAPHAEL SEMMES, Commander.

His Excellency the Governor and Military Commander of Puerto Cobello.

OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

We stated a short time ago, says the Louisville *Journal*, that two young men, named Busbey and Harp, arrived in this city, from Hickman County, Kentucky, having been driven from their homes by the Secessionists of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Three large families, numbering fully twenty-five souls, arrived from the same vicinity, yesterday, and stopped at the Oyler House, on Market street. The heads of the families were John Boswell, John Busbey, and Wm. Harp. Their condition is really deplorable. They were forced to leave their farms at a few hours' notice, leaving their crops and household goods at the mercy of the heartless rebels. They traveled with the aged and infirm, and youthful and tender members of their families from Hickman County in wagons, and encountered many hardships. They inform us that fully fifty families in Hickman and Ballard Counties have been forced to leave their homes, and to abandon their crops and nearly all they possessed in the world; their offence being that they entertained Union sentiments.

HOW PRENTISS IS TREATED.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 22.

An anonymous letter-writer at Bowling Green complaining that, whilst some of the members of Capt. Overton's secession cavalry company were walking the streets of that town, the ladies spit upon them out of the windows. He says, however, that the military gentlemen bore it patiently. They were entirely right in not using their sabres upon the fair but over-zealous female patriots.

We had an unpleasant little personal experience of our own about the same time. On the evening of the late State Guard muster in Louisville, as we were walking in our usual very quiet manner from our home to our office, musing upon the affairs of State, we passed some four or five very pretty young girls, eight or ten years old, standing upon the edge of the sidewalk, one of whom waved a secession flag briskly over us, and not being able to attract our attention in that way, gave us a smart rap on the forehead with the flag-staff. We bore it like the Christian gentleman we try to be.

The female half of Young America is, we fear, getting to be a little the fastest of the two. Well, if that half is so fast as never to be caught by the other half, the breed may happily become extinct.

INDICTED FOR TREASON.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Aug. 23.

In the United States District Court, in session at Auburn yesterday, Jerome Barber, indicted for treason, by his attorneys, Messrs. Pratt & Mitchell, of this city, asked to be released on bail. The following affidavit was submitted:

United States District Court, U. S. America, vs. Jas. B. Barber, Cayuga County, ss.—James B. Barber, being duly sworn, says that he has not purchased Army clothing or other articles to be used against the United States, and has never purchased any articles as alleged in the indictment, and that said allegations are false; also, deponent has not conveyed any intelligence to the enemies of the United States; that deponent has not built any batteries, or done any act against the United States; deponent says he is entirely innocent of any charge set forth in this indictment; deponent says he has always lived in New-York until he went to Louisiana three years ago, and has spent his time in building levees on the Mississippi River. J. B. BARBER.

Sworn before me, Aug. 22, 1861. N. K. Hall.

Judge Hall declined to receive bail until after further hearing of the case. The case will be further argued on Thursday next, at the Judge's office in Buffalo, Barber in the meantime remaining in jail at Auburn.

A TIMELY ORDER.

Adjutant-General's Office, Columbus, Aug. 21, 1861.

General Order No. 45.—Information has been received that money has been demanded by the commanding officers of certain regiments, as the price of their influence to secure to parties seeking them subordinate appointments of the regiments. This has been done for the ostensible purpose of assisting to pay the expense of recruiting. All such bargaining is in the highest degree disgraceful, and is positively forbidden. Should any such case hereafter be brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, all parties concerned will be promptly reported, and their dismissal from service imperatively demanded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

C. P. Buckingham, Adjutant-General of Ohio.

A NEW VIEW.

From the Principia.

The only way to make the one hundred and fifty million debt secure will be to abolish Slavery; so that the capitalists of Wall-street, State-street and Chestnut-street, and with them the conservatives of all our cities and the whole country, will be radical Abolitionists, of course.

When that loan was negotiated between the Secretary of the Treasury and the principel moneyed men and banking institutions of the country, the two great contracting parties, all unwittingly and unconsciously, pledged themselves mutually and interchangingly to each other, to the country, to the world, to universal humanity and to its Divine Author, and *put themselves under bonds, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, for the abolition of American Slavery.*

A higher than any human power, we trust, will hold them to the redemption of the bond.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola *Observer* of Aug. 9 states that on the preceding day the flag of Fort Pickens was at half mast for the death of some officer. The *Observer* of the 12th has these paragraphs:

"Gus McGibony, of Montgomery, an indomitable detective, arrived here Saturday night from the above place with three deserters, named, respectively, Dupriest, Bolton and Pollard, in charge. They deserted from Ben Lane Posey's company, stationed near Barrancas, some time since, but were captured and lodged in jail at Montgomery. They were taken to the yard this morning.

Yesterday forenoon a salute of several guns was fired from the big ship of the fleet on the arrival of a monster sloop-of-war from the eastward, and responded to by the stranger. We are unable to conjecture her name. She had under her watchful care an unfortunate schooner, captured perhaps while attempting to run some blockaded port."

FROM FORT BLISS.

A letter from this point, under date of July 19, to the Houston *Telegraph*, says:—

"There are at this point four companies, two of cavalry, and one of infantry, and one of artillery. We are now within forty miles of Fort Fillmore, at which place there are 800 National troops, reported to be quite hostile to the South, though I am quite persuaded that great dissatisfaction exists among them. Occasionally one deserts, or is captured, as was the case a few days ago, by a scouting party from Capt. Stafford's company, Lieut. Smith, of the U. S. A., and five men, one wagon, ambulance, ten mules, and some provisions, all of which they delivered safely to Col. Baylor. Scouting parties are out constantly keeping an eye on the enemy. Lieut. Smith is on his parole of honor not to go beyond the limits of the State, or in anywise to give aid and comfort to the rail splitters."

PATRIOTIC.

A leading dry goods house in Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, recently received a letter from a customer in Tennessee inclosing a check for $600, and an order for goods to that amount. The firm responded that as Tennessee had seceded, and was arrayed against the Union, they could not send the goods. On receipt of this letter the Tennessee house wrote again, directing the goods to be sent to a certain direction at Louisville, Ky., by which means, of course, they would have received them. Upon this the Philadelphia firm sent back the check, and declined filling the order at all.

THE RELEASE OF HON. T. A. R. NELSON.

The Louisville *Courier* of Wednesday says the following telegram was received at Knoxville, by Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, from President Davis:

Richmond, Va., Aug. 13.

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Knoxville:

Yours received. Mr. Nelson has acknowledged his obligation, as a citizen of the State of Tennessee, to submit to her late decision; and upon his promise to act hereafter in accordance therewith, I have ordered his release. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 14th inst. also says: "We are gratified to hear that this gentleman, (Mr. Nelson,) having given satisfactory pledges to the authorities respecting his future conduct, has been released, and will return home and deport himself as a good citizen."

The Jonesboro (Tenn.) *Express* announces the arrival home of Mr. Nelson.

CAPT. HOLLINS.

The Algerine (La.) *Newsboy* is informed that Commodore Hollins, who was engaged in the capture of the *St. Nicholas*, in the Chesapeake Bay, is to succeed Commodore Rousseau at New-Orleans, who has been ordered to Richmond to take charge of the Bureau of Construction.

HON. S. R. CURTIS, OF IOWA.

Hon. Samuel R. Curtis, Member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Iowa, has published an address to his constituents, stating the reason why he resigns his office. He says:

"I am now tendered military promotion—the office of Brigadier-General. That being a National office, its acceptance would deprive me of a right to remain in Congress, and I must therefore choose whether I will remain a Colonel and Member of Congress as I am, or resign both and accept the position of brigadier. My pleasures and profits will be largely diminished, while my duties, dangers and responsibilities will be greatly increased by the change. Indeed, such is the anxiety and impatience of the public mind, that an officer can only satisfy his friends by the performance of military miracles; and high places are so vulnerable that they should be more shunned than sought after. But I do not hesitate. I relinquish pecuniary advantage, high political position, personal ease, and personal security, with a conscious conviction that my country and my constituents expect me to change the forum for the field, and with a sincere hope that I may be more useful in the military service of my country.

I do not relinquish my place in Congress because I have accomplished all my desires, or because I am weary of the position. Neither do I wish you to attribute the change to a love of military title or trappings, but mainly and entirely to a desire to aid our country in her hour of need, and participate with our patriotic volunteers in the privations and endurances necessary to secure their early and complete triumph over the enemies of our country.

Recent and unexpected reverses, and the wider extent of hostilities, have hastened this determination to devote my whole time to the military service. Not that I can hope to escape the accidents of war, but because I am willing to share the dangers of the field."

MAJOR WHEAT.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes from Richmond, under date of Aug. 10:

"But the most remarkable case is that of Major Wheat, who is rapidly recovering from the severest wound that any man of his condition ever survived. A Minié ball struck his right arm, passed through it, (grazing the bone,) entered his breast near the armpit, passed through his body, and striking his left arm, broke it. No one who saw him after the battle entertained the slightest hope of his recovery; but, thanks to good nursing and skillful surgery, and doubtless to the presence of his venerable mother and father, and his brother, Capt. J. K. Wheat, his case took a favorable turn, and he is now able to ride about in a carriage.

I cannot refrain from relating here a characteristic anecdote of the heroic chief of the Tiger Battalion. A few days before he had been considered convalescent, the suffering but always-jocose Major, seeing one of his favorite cubs peeping in his room, with an expression of great anxiety, called out to him to come in. The 'Tiger' approached the bedside of his wounded chief, who, vainly struggling to raise his right hand, exclaimed, 'Come here, my royal Bengal, and let me shake your paw.' But the nurse here interfering to prevent the salutation, the Bengalese contented himself by an affectionate embrace of his chief's foot."

TO THE COLLECTOR AT THE LAKE PORTS.

The following circular has been addressed to the Collectors at the Lake ports:

Treasury Department, Aug. 16, 1861.

Sir: I have been officially informed that it is customary at several ports on the Lakes to issue clearances to vessels *after their departure*, and to send them by mail to the masters, so that they receive the same on arrival at the place of destination. As rigid enforcement of the strict letter of existing laws, not adapted in some respects to the peculiar exigencies of the trade on the Lakes, would doubtless place it under many embarrassing restrictions. I can, therefore, perceive no objection to officers of the customs extending every facility and convenience consistent with the laws and not incompatible with the interests of the revenue.

The practice, however, of granting clearances under the circumstances stated, involves a serious departure from the law, and you are accordingly directed immediately to discontinue the same if prevailing at your port, and to conform to the 16th and 17th sections of the Coasting Act of 1793, and insist upon a faithful compliance therewith by the masters of vessels engaged in the trade between the several ports of the United States on the Lakes.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

A. Stephan, Esq., Collector of Customs, Toledo, Ohio.

A PATRIOTIC CONGRESSMAN.

Hon. Jas. B. McKean has issued the following circular:

Fellow-Citizens of the Fifteenth Congressional District: Traitors in arms seek to overthrow our Constitution and to seize our Capitol. Let us go and help to defend them. Who will despond because we lost the battle at Bull Run. Our fathers lost the battle at Bunker Hill, but it taught them how to gain the victory at Bemis Heights. Let us learn wisdom from disaster, and send overwhelming numbers into the field. Let farmers, mechanics, merchants, and all classes, for the liberties of all are at stake, aid in organizing companies. I will cheerfully assist in procuring the necessary papers. Do not misunderstand me. I am not asking for an office at your hands. If you, who have most at stake, will go, I will willingly go with you as a private soldier. Let us organize a Bemis Heights Battalion, and vie with each other in serving our country: thus showing that we are inspired by the holy memories of the revolutionary battle-fields upon and near which we are living.

JAS. B. McKEAN.

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 21, 1861.

TERMS OF ENLISTMENT.

The following is a copy of the order issued by Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, in the case of E. A. Stevens, who claimed a release, on the ground that he had enlisted for three months only:

Ex parte. In the matter of Edward A. Stevens, on petition for a writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum.

Ordered, that the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* awarded by me on a prior day, to wit, on the 10th instant, upon the application of Edward A. Stevens, the petitioner aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby discharged, and that the aforesaid Edward A. Stevens be, and he is hereby, remitted to his military duty in the first Minnesota regiment, commanded by Col. Willis A. Gorman, and that until then he remain in the custody of the United States Marshal for this District.

JAMES M. WAYNE, Associate Justice Supreme Court U. S.

True copy.

Test: Wm. T. Carroll, Clerk S. C. U. S.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER AGAIN.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

Brigade Head-quarters, Knoxville, August 18, 1861.

The general in command, gratified at the preservation of peace and the rapidly increasing evidences of confidence and good will among the people of East Tennessee, strictly enjoins upon those under his command the most scrupulous regard for the personal and property rights of all the inhabitants. No act or word will be tolerated calculated to alarm or irritate those who, though heretofore advocating the National Union, now acquiesce in the decision of the State and submit to the authority of the Government of the Confederate States. Such of the people as have fled from their homes, under an apprehension of danger, will be encouraged to return, with an assurance of entire security to all who wish to pursue their respective avocations peacefully at home. The Confederate Government seeks not to enter into questions of difference of political opinions heretofore existing, but to maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens. Colonels of regiments and captains of companies will be held responsible for a strict observance of this injunction within their respective commands, and each officer commanding a separate detachment or post will have this order read to his command.

By order of Brig.-Gen. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Pollock B. Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAW REPORTS.

The Plea of Infancy an Epidemic.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*In the Matter of Stephen A. Spencer.*—Stephen A. Spencer, a youth of good looks and modest mien, was returned into court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing his Colonel, John W. Latson, to show cause why he should not be discharged. Spencer's father alleges that he was an infant when he enlisted, and that he enlisted without his consent, and claims him as a right. The Colonel on the contrary maintains that he was of the full age of eighteen when he came into his command, and has received the United States rations. There were some questions connected with this case which the Judge required time to consider. He said Judge Hoffman, of the Superior Court, had recently written a learned and elaborate opinion in a similar case before him, which he would wish to consult before arriving at a decision. The boy was accordingly remanded until Wednesday, when the Judge will decide his case.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Henry W. Sargeant* vs. *Phœbe Wyckoff.*—Referred to Orsamus Bushnell, Esq., to take proof of the facts and report thereon, with his opinion.

Thomas Galway vs. *The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company.*—Order settled.

George Little et al. vs. *Jane E. Sclott et al.*—Order granted to show cause.

James J. Broas vs. *Philip Dingleden.*—Order granted.

In the matter of the application of Wm. H. Heyberger.—Reference to B. Leffingwell, to ascertain and report as to the fitness of the party proposed to be substituted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 43 bbls. Ashes, 33,446 bbls. Flour, 950 bbls. and 215 bags Corn Meal, 117,961 bushels Wheat, 181,966 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Rye, 10,550 bushels Oats, 735 pkgs. Provisions, and 815 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 650 bags at 13¾c.@14c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds have not varied.

COTTON—Is less active but very firm, including Middling Uplands, at 18¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ ℔. Sales, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very freely supplied to-day with State and Western Flour, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; yet the demand has been restricted, especially from shippers, who are discouraged by the extreme firmness in ocean freights. The reported sales reach 19,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40, ... to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 65, mainly at $4 55@$4 65, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 55@$5 70; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@...; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at ... 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 4 70
Inferior extra Ohio	4 90	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 6 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at drooping rates. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 00@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80 @$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy, including superfine at $4 30@$4 40, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50 @$7 50, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and cheaper, yet the inquiry, particularly from export buyers, is rather less active. The rise in the freight market impedes shipping operations. The reported sales amount to 160,000 bushels, including White Canada, prime, at $1 33; Canada Club, at $1 06; White Western at $1 27@$1 31; new do. do. at $1 25; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 21 @$1 22; new red Western (Winter) at $1 14@$1 18; old red Western, at $1 17@$1 20; Amber Wisconsin at $1 12; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 96c.@$1 10; Racine Spring at $1 04@$1 08; North Western Club at $1 02@$1 06; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1 04; red State, at $1 18; new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 38, and white California, at $1 22 ℔ bushel. Corn opened briskly and firmly, but closed heavily; sales 230,000 bushels, at 45c.@50c. for poor to prime mixed Western, closing at 49c. for sound; 42½c.@45c. for damaged do.; 50c.@51c. for Western Yellow ℔ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 65c. for Northern, 56c. for Canada, 52c.@55c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales 2,800 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in limited demand, at 55c.@75c. for poor to choice old, and 40c.@60c. for ordinary to choice, new crop, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for, and are steady. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@20c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales: 20 bbls. New-Orleans, on private terms; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c.@32c. ℔ gal.

METALS—Sales have been limited; prices unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Common Resin has been brisk, chiefly from speculators, and sales of 12,000 bbls. have been reported since our last, within a range of from $4 62½@$4 81¼ ℔ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. The sales of Spirits Turpentine add up 420 bbls. at $1 52½@$1 60, chiefly at $1 55@$1 60 ℔ gal.

OILS—Have been quiet; prices have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, sales having been confined to 300 bbls., in lots, at $15 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are selling at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard continues in demand at uniform prices; sales 350 tierces and bbls. poor to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is inactive; sales since our last 140 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50 @$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $14 @$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady at 5c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 60 tierces, in lots, at $6 50@$7, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand at very full prices; sales to-day: 2,350 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7¼c.; Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c., and New-Orleans at 7c.@7¼c.; also, 1,247 boxes Havana, part at 6¾c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales: 45,600 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales: 600 bbls. at 17c.@17½c., chiefly at 17c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Vessels were scarce and rates firmer, with liberal offerings of Breadstuffs for British and French ports. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9¾c.@10d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 25s. @27s. 6d., Tallow, 22s. 6d. @25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. @27s. 6d. ℔ ton; Oil, 35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d., and by steamer 12d., ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Oil, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton; Hops, ¾d.@½d. ℔ ℔. For Cork, a brig, with Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 13½d. ℔ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, a brig, with Corn, in bulk, at 12½d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 80c. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 21c. ℔ bushel. For Marseilles, a brig, with Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 24c. ℔ bushel. For Gibralter, a brig, with Flour, (2,000 bbls.,) at 75c. ℔ bbl.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st.

The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,

Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work, Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A MILL, nearly new, for grinding Sombrero and other guano. The machinery is of the most approved style used for this purpose, and built in the most substantial manner, with ever requisite facility for carrying on the business for which it was constructed. Can be seen and further information obtained by applying on the premises, corner of Imlay and William sts., Brooklyn.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway. G. E. MENDUM.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. ADAMS' CHURCH, Madison-square. A first rate pew, rather more than half way up the side aisle. Address Box No. 211 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. All work at lowest prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID

50c. PER GALLON..........TO THE TRADE.

ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.

J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,

NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 139 and 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut étagères, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, No. 45 MURRAY-ST.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

REGULAR SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Dry goods, consisting of shirts and drawers, hosiery, satinet cloths, cassimeres, jackets, &c., &c.

Also, a line of portemonnaies, bags, cabas, &c., &c.

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28,

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS of recent importation, and worthy of the attention of the trade.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The above sale is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1861, at the same hour and place, at which time descriptive catalogues may be obtained. No. 141 Broadway.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGYS, &c.

THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant six-seat Rockaway, four-seat Rockaway, top wagons, road wagons, new and second-hand.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT ISLIP, L. I., at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1861, on the premises.

1. The large and new store lately occupied by E. P. Duryea. The store is 30x50, two stories high, with cellar full size, finished complete, with one acre of land.

2. The wheelwright and blacksmith shops situated near the store, with one-half acre of land.

3. The new and commodious cottage house, 26x40 feet, good cellar, water in the house, good garden, beautiful lawn of forest trees, together with barn, woodhouse, &c., and one acre of land.

The above property is situated on the corner of South Country road and Johnson-av., opposite Pavilion Hotel and Lake House, and well worthy the attention of buyers.

For further particulars inquire of E. A. BUNCE, No. 3 City Hall-place, or J. E. VALENTINE, No. 11 James-slip, New-York.

William Myers, Auctioneer.

LARGE SHELF SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, all kinds of white granite and common ware, including the entire stock of a dealer, slightly damaged by fire. Sale positive for cash. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising a large variety of Fall goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, a stock of the best cabinet maker's work in the City, consisting largely of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and office furniture. Catalogues at sale.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.: Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather-beds, stoves, two wagons, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4! The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, WORTH $300. Large round corners, rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all the modern improvements, very little used. T. COURNHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

CHURCH CHOIR.—AN EXCELLENT SOPRAno, alto and tenor singer, of several years' experience, desire an engagement, either together or seperate, in some church in this City or Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER $1,000,000.

CLAIMS PAID, $550,000.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual features of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent. may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. Wemple, Secretary.

Abram DuBois, M. D., Medical Examiner. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., west side of Bedford-av., corner of Clymer-st.

DRY GOODS.

W. JACKSON, ... [illegible]

Also, Black and Second Mourning Silks ... large and general assortment of desirable ... purchased during the recent panic, which ... little more than half cost of importation ... is called to Black Silks ... W. JACKSON, Importer ... No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince ...

AT R. H. MACY'S, SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find the best ... Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas ... auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and ... auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' ... clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We ... at our old prices for 30 days. White ... best quality. N. B.—Small wares ... at ELGER'S, No. ... Broadway ... side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL. The subscriber ... EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPE ... UNRIVALED HARD METAL ... [illegible] ... at the LOWEST PRICE ... ELECTROTYPING ... Second-hand ... Old type taken in exchange ... PETER C. C...

SEWING WANTED—CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ... and all kinds of family sewing ... Apply, or address ... No. 142 East 21st-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAP YEAR—THE TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Everything was extremely quiet at Washington yesterday. Almost the only incident worthy of note was the departure of the mutineers of the Maine Second, and the New-York Thirteenth and Seventy-ninth, for Fortress Monroe, on the way to the Dry Tortugas, where, in the language of the order of the War Department, they will remain until they learn how to behave like soldiers. The order for the seizure of small craft on the Potomac, mentioned yesterday, resulted in the capture of some four hundred of all sizes, which are now at the Washington Navy-yard.

A Naval expedition of a formidable character has for some time been in course of preparation at Old Point Comfort. Its destination is very properly kept a profound secret, except among those whose business it is to know it. The preparations are now very nearly completed, and it will probably start during the present week. A third expedition under Lieut. CROSBY, to the eastern shore of Virginia, has proved successful. He went to Tangier Sound, and brought back a schooner as a prize. The strictness of military rule at Fortress Monroe and in the outlying camps is now such that the rebels will find it a difficult matter to receive any knowledge through the medium of spies. Special passes are required to go in any direction. Gen. WOOL'S orders in this respect, as well as in reference to depredations on the property of citizens, are very stringent.

A dispatch from Ironton, Mo., reports that Gen. HARDEE is withdrawing his rebel forces from Greenville and disposing them at Reeves' Ferry, which place he is fortifying, and at Peyton's Station, near the Arkansas line. This movement seems to indicate that a junction is to be formed between HARDEE and PILLOW, with a view to operations in the direction of St. Louis, while MCCULLOCH and PRICE approach Rolla, with ultimate designs upon Jefferson City. The points at which the rebel leaders are aiming, however, are rapidly being put in a state of defence by Gen. FREMONT, extensive fortifications being in process of erection, and nearly finished. It is probable, also, that Gen. SIEGEL is now in a position to present an effectual bar to the further advance of MCCULLOCH and PRICE in Southwestern Missouri. JEFF. THOMPSON is reported to be operating again in the direction of Commerce, which place a portion of his command was driven out of a few days ago. Benton, eight miles in the rear, has been occupied by him, and he has commenced intrenching himself. Once fairly in possession of Commerce, with batteries commanding the river, the rebels could put an entire stop to navigation. It is not probable that so important a point will be allowed to fall into their hands.

Advices from Northeast Missouri state that GREEN, the rebel leader who was lately repulsed from Athens, was again approaching that place, with a force variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to two thousand men. The Union pickets had already been driven in by him. Col. MORE, in command of the National troops at Athens, numbering nine hundred, with four pieces of cannon, was preparing to receive him. It was also reported that General HURLBUT was behind Green, with six hundred Union troops. Should this report prove correct, GREEN will stand a poor chance.

A letter from on board the steamship *Roanoke*, on blockade service off Charleston harbor, gives a narrative of her cruise down the coast from Fortress Monroe, and her doings while on her present station. She was fired at by a shore-battery near Cape Hatteras, but the shots fell short. The fire was returned, but with what effect is not known. According to our correspondent's report, the duty of blockading the port of Charleston is still performed in a very loose and unsatisfactory manner. Several sailing vessels have been allowed to enter and leave the harbor, and, worse than all, a steamer ran in on the 9th inst., almost under the nose of the flag-ship. The British Consul paid a visit to the *Vandalia* on the 14th, but the nature of his interview with the Commodore was not known.

The steamship *Etna*, in reference to the safety of which serious fears have been entertained, is is now ascertained to be safe. A ship, which has arrived at River du Loup, Canada, reports having spoken her on the 11th inst., in lat. 49° 14′ long. 38° 53′, on her way back to Queenstown under sail, she having broken her crank shaft on the 7th.

By the arrival of the steamships *City of Washington* off Cape Race, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th inst., and the *Hibernian* off Father Point, from Liverpool on the 15th, and Londonderry on the 16th, we have advices five days later than were received by the *Canada*. A slight decline had taken place in the Liverpool cotton market, but it closed steady and quiet on the 15th. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, and Provisions were dull. The writer of the city articles in the London *Times* has made another attack upon the financial standing of the United States, and editorially the *Times* also expatiates upon the enormous financial difficulties which we must encounter. The London *Globe* makes an authoritative denial of the statement that Admiral MILNE has made an unfavorable report respecting the Southern blockade, and asserts that no general report on the subject has yet been officially received. Signs of coming trouble on the continent are accumulating. A vague rumor was current that there was a growing coolness between France and Austria. An important popular demonstration had taken place at Lublin, Poland, which the military commander succeeded in suppressing. The address of the Hungarian Diet had been received by the Emperor of Austria, and he had replied only in general terms. The dissolution of the Diet was considered inevitable, as it was demanded by the Austrian Cabinet. Another controversy had been opened between France and Switzerland, relative to the arrest of a French subject on the disputed territory. The Roman question, it was believed, was on the point of solution, and it was thought that Rome would be occupied by a mixed Italian and French garrison.

The Stock Market opened firm, and the sales at the early Board were at the full rates of Saturday, and in some instances at an advance. Later in the day prices fell off, the market ultimately closing steady. New-York Central, 73¾@¾; Missouris, 42@42¾ ₱ cent. Exchange on London 107¼@107¾ ₱ cent.

Heavy receipts of Breadstuffs, and an additional rise in ocean freights, exercised a depressive influence on the market for Flour, Wheat and Corn, yesterday, and prices generally declined. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Rice, Hay, Fish, Hides, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices and Molasses. Sugars, common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were more active. Whisky was cheaper. Rio Coffee was in fair demand. The shipments of Breadstuffs, particularly Corn, were large, mainly to British ports.

How to Divide the Work.

There is nothing like a definite object as a stimulant to energetic action, and nothing like assigning each man to the duty for which he is fitted, if we would reap the best result at the lowest cost. Up to this time the grand idea has been the defence of Washington. For this purpose we have been collecting at and about it an army of nearly 100,000 men. But we shall soon be in a position to assume something better than a defensive attitude. To crush the rebellion we must move forward into the territory where it exists, and derives its chief support. In what manner shall the advance be made?

It is perfectly obvious that the rebels should be assailed from the sea, and at their leading seaports in Eastern Virginia where the great bulk of their forces are collected, and on the line of the Mississippi River. These are the three great points of attack. Now, it appears to us that the North could with great advantage be divided into three departments, each of which would be peculiarly fitted for the prosecution of one of the campaigns suggested. New-England, for example, is nearer the South Atlantic and Gulf States, considering the nautical habits of its people and its vast commercial marine, than any other portion of the country. There is no harbor or inlet in the South capable of floating a vessel drawing six feet of water, that has not been thoroughly explored by hundreds of captains of coasting vessels, who could serve as guides and pilots, and who could point out the exact spot for landing, and who are in most cases thoroughly familiar with the character of the population. Now, if the Government should constitute the New-England States as a department to operate by sea against the Southern Atlantic States, and establish near Boston a camp for instruction and preparation, 30,000 men would flock to it in a month's time. In a much shorter time could the right kind of a fleet for the transportation of such a body of troops be collected, provisioned and equipped for the enterprise. Both the naval and military force raised would be preëminently fit for the duty assigned them. The seamen of Cape Cod, Cape Ann, the south shore, and the coast of Maine, are unequaled in the world for their intelligence, intrepidity and nautical skill, and would be equally good for land as for sea service. A hundred years ago, they electrified the world by the capture of Cape Breton, one of the most formidable fortresses ever erected on this continent. They are every whit as able and daring now as then. Pitted against the population on the Southern sea-coast, they would go at the work with a zeal and energy of which the farmers of the Middle States can have no idea. Their wealth and calling is upon the ocean, which are now being threatened by JEFF. DAVIS' pirates. Assign to the New-England skippers, having at the present time little to do on account of these pirates, the task of clearing the sea of them, and there would not be a man of them afloat in three months. They would take the job of exterminating before a given day the whole tribe of these pests to mankind at a very low rate. The Army designed to operate upon the land would fully equal in faculty and zeal the marine force. Give New-England its choice of battle-ground, and South Carolina would be first named. There would be an eminent fitness in again placing the Puritan against the Cavalier. The success of military operations depends almost entirely upon the motive that is addressed to the combatants; and when this is unmistakably expressed, it should always be most carefully respected. Assign to New-England the campaign at the South, and it will close it, and successfully, in six months. All Government will have to do is to provide the means. Only give the word, and the men provision for their transportation, and discipline and preparation for the campaign will take care of themselves.

So in the West. The hardy population there are burning to match their prowess against the vaunting rebels whose insolence they feel they have borne already too long, and who have shut one of the great outlets of the interior. The Western people are determined that this shall be speedily opened, even if involving the destruction of every Southerner living upon its banks. They number 8,000,000 people, a population nearly double that of the white rebels. They stand straining for the start, and if they were told to unite all their forces—and they could readily put 200,000 men into the field, and they will soon have 100,000—they would reach New-Orleans in a very short time. They are so thoroughly familiar with the country to be traversed, and with the manner in which the campaign should be conducted, that one Western soldier, for this particular purpose, would be worth two from the Eastern or Middle States.

Against Virginia, with its white population of some 700,000, now that it has lost its free territory west of the mountains, should be pitted New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, containing nearly 8,000,000 of inhabitants. These States have now 100,000 men either in or nearly ready to take the field. Demonstrations against the South and West would soon relieve Virginia of half the rebel forces now in it. Washington would be no longer menaced, the army now gathered for its protection would be left free for an advance, which could not be possibly opposed by any competent force. Virginia would be left to defend herself, which would be utterly impossible, with the vast odds that could be brought to bear against her. We should call home the troops of the other States, and give them all the work they wanted on their own soil.

A great advantage of the plan proposed would be definiteness of object, which would enable us, in all cases, to proportion our means and force to the work to be accomplished. Each section would intelligibly direct its whole ability and energies to the task assigned it, and move straight forward to success: a generous rivalry, which is the soul of military operations, would spring up between the three great sections of the country. Each would do its best to bear off the palm. Every soldier would catch the inspiration, and instead of reports of dissatisfactions and rebellions, which are borne to us by every mail, all would unite heart and soul for the honor and success of his own corps. Can any plan so effective to bring up the morale and temper of the Army, and to secure the more valuable results, be proposed? If not, why not put it at once in operation. If the right meterial that exists in such profusion in the New England States had been brought out three months ago, our merchantmen would never have been half driven from the seas by Southern pirates. Let us delay no longer in bringing to their support, and that of the Government, so powerful an arm.

A Vital Point to Strike.

The telegraph from Fortress Monroe announces, with an affectation of reserve and secrecy, the fitting out at that place of a flotilla designed possibly to act upon points on the Southern Coast. Demonstrations of this character are intended to operate immediately, by scattering the rebel force congregated in Virginia. And so long as the particular points to be assailed are not designated, there is no occasion for reserve respecting the general plan. Secresy, indeed, might defeat it. There is one position close upon the Atlantic coast, which should not be omitted from the general programme, if such a programme exists. Beaufort, in South Carolina, is the chosen seat, the West End, the Versailles, of South Carolina aristocracy. There the PICKENS', the RHETTS, the BARNWELLS, whose town houses are in Charleston, have their country seats, and in all likelihood, are even now solacing themselves with cool sea breezes, after the heat and labor of the greater city. For Beaufort is famous for its perfect salubrity. At all seasons it is free from fever and miasm; and Northerner and Southerner, alike, may reside there the summer long in the enjoyment of the soundest health. So jealous are the South Carolina magnates of this favored spot, that they permit no mechanics, and only a necessary number of merchants, to inhabit the place. In the heart of a dense slave population, and so near as to control direct communication by rail between Savannah and Charleston, the eligibility of Beaufort, as a position to be held as an entrenched camp of instruction, which might be farther protected by a squadron in the harbor, wherein the largest men-of-war may ride at anchor, is too obvious to be questioned. Of course the healthfulness of the neighborhood would admit of earlier movements to seize it than would be practicable at any other desirable point on the coast. And how long would the Georgia and South Carolina troops remain at Manassas after the news of such a descent should reach them?

We make the suggestion only upon the assumption that the story from Fortress Monroe is a groundless rumor; and that the movement we name might well be parcel of a scheme, which we have no reason to believe is contemplated.

Freedom of the Press.

The *Journal of Commerce* discovers in the order excluding it from the mails a fatal blow at the liberty of unlicensed printing. It observes:

"The proceeding which the Government has seen fit to adopt, will doubtless excite surprise in many quarters, and if it is to be carried, as there is reason to apprehend, to the extent of suppressing all papers which do not support the Administration, *will extinguish the liberty of the Press throughout the United States quite as effectually as it has been done under any of the Governments of the Old World.*"

The value of phrases as a substitute for reason has nowhere been so thoroughly appreciated and effectively used as by that Slavery propaganda of which the *Journal* has been the veteran instrument. To meet argument with an opprobrious epithet, or to slander a great party by attaching to its name an adjective entirely unauthorized by its objects, and to substitute cudgels and bayonets for syllogisms, are resorts so common to the class of reasoners of which the *Journal* is a member, that it may always be looked for where any show of logic is offered. There is, it is hardly necessary to say, no such thing as absolute "freedom of the Press," the *Journal's* latest phrase. Society always reserves an eminent right to protect itself against such licentious use of the privilege of printing as tends to destroy its framework, and introduce immorality, confusion and anarchy. Thus while written Constitutions read, "The freedom of the Press shall not be restricted," common and statute law none the less provide exemplary punishments for those who shall use the privilege to libel his neighbor, and thus promote social disorder and violence. In the same way those who employ it to circulate vicious and indecent publications find no protection in constitutional guarantees, simply because impunity would lead to a general demoralization inconsistent with the perpetuity of social institutions. And in no case is the propriety of an abridgment of the right more obvious than in regard to writings designed to incite riots and mob law; for even the *Journal of Commerce* would clamor the loudest for the punishment of the rascal who should post a hand-bill urging the people to destroy the office from which that piously mischievous sheet is issued, or who should insert a recommendation of the same purport in the columns of the TIMES.

Of these instances, the latter furnishes the most appropriate and suggestive simile for the *Journal*. The Southern rebellion is nothing more than an enormous mob, risen up in defiance of law and right, and guilty of excesses which no mob the world has known ever achieved. In the preparations for this gigantic riot the *Journal of Commerce* participated with all zeal and industry. It was the steadfast vindicator of the "most excellent plot." The mantle of its hypocrisy was large enough, if not stout enough to cover, the machinations of DAVIS, the thefts of FLOYD, the connivance of BUCHANAN. It stood sentry over the deliberations of the conspirators. Every aid and every encouragement it could afford was freely vouchsafed to the cause of treason; and its sacrifices have had their reward in the ruin now flooding the country. Appalled but not penitent at the success of its labors, it has become more guarded, but not a particle less effective in the interest of disunion. Having created the conflagration, its efforts have been devoted to baffling the efforts of those who would extinguish the flames. To the daily reader of the sheet it is needless to point out the whole drift, scope and tone of a paper which withholds any but the mildest set phrase of disapproval of the theory of secession; while it is the inevitable defender and apologist of the traitors; and the equally inevitable impugner of all who seek to restore the Government to that constitutional equipoise from which the shock of rebellion has momentarily shaken it. It is sufficient to say that a print similarly guilty of exciting a riot in our streets, and of apologizing for the mob, would soon find itself silenced by prosecution and punishment; and we are at a loss to see what right of the Press should shield the *Journal of Commerce* from the penalty of a crime against society, the same in kind, but inconceivably greater in magnitude.

War, Cotton and Slavery.

The London *Times* has become the great Pro-Slavery journal of the world. So remarkable are the changes wrought by the rebellion in the United States. Not many months since, the *Times* was no exception to the English Press. If any journal among them, feeling in a bad humor, wished to give the United States an unfriendly cut, the opportunity was ever ready, and the "dark spot of Slavery" received the thrust of the spear. The most reluctant tributes to American progress and power never failed to be accompanied by conspicuous grief over the baleful institution of Slavery. It was the plague-spot of the Republic—it was our weakness and our shame. So the *Times* thought, and so it wrote; and the American People were forced to feel that the judgment of the civilized world, as represented so largely by the English Press, was decidedly and painfully against them, because of the toleration of human bondage in one-half of the area of the American Union.

That is all changed now, so far as the London *Times* is concerned. We do not know how the *Times* has been converted, but we know the fact, that whereas its voice, in former days, was always against the institution of Slavery, even when it existed by sufferance, and because the American Government did not know what to do with it—now that same *Times* is wielding all its agencies and energies to secure the independence of the Pro-Slavery district of the United States, knowing full well that the leaders of the seceding Pro-Slavery district assume, as the cardinal ground of their movement, that African Slavery is the corner-stone of white civilization, and the divinely-appointed means of social perfection. Are we not right, then, in proclaiming the London *Times* the great Pro-Slavery journal of the world? Let it have this honor and wear it. We beg our English cotemporaries to give us a helping hand in awarding to the *Times* its well-earned position among the allies of the King of Dahomey.

Let us consider a moment some of the possibilities of English dilemma, in case the *Times* shall succeed in inspiring, with its Pro-Slavery policy, the English Government. The necessities of English commerce require the procurement of cotton from the Southern States. Their ports are blockaded, however, by the United States Government; and England must recognize their independence, and risk a war with the American Union, in raising the blockade to get the essential cotton. It is a tremendous risk for England. War with the United States would cost the English Government five hundred millions of dollars—it would cost English commerce half as much more in the depredations of American privateers—and it would cost English capitalists more than we care to calculate in loans and debts that would be confiscated. Perhaps the cotton picked up on Southern plantations—it is not to be shipped to seaports—would pay for all this loss by war. Perhaps not. This is one of the English dilemmas.

But suppose (for argument's sake) that, on the demand of the English Government, we abandon the blockade, stop the war, submit to the destruction of our nationality, and acknowledge the independence of the Pro-Slavery Republic. What next? England has periled everything to obtain the result—and has acknowledged, as her justification, that English supremacy cannot exist without Pro-Slavery cotton. Very well. VICTORIA no longer reigns. Britannia no longer rules. "Cotton is King."

But after a while, King Cotton waxes fat and kicks again. His plantations are enlarged, his customers have become cormorant, and the Monarch wants more men to grow the staple. Experience has taught him his power. King Cotton is, in reality, a despot, and he resolves to open a correspondence with the King of Dahomey and establish free trade in "field hands," fresh caught in the bush. We should like to know how the Pro-Slavery organ—the London *Times*—would meet that resolve of King Cotton. Would it advise the strengthening of the African Squadron? And if so, would not the Pro-Slavery Cotton Republic refuse to ship another bale of the staple to England until "free trade" with Africa for field hands was acquiesced in? And then what would English spinners do? and what would become of English commerce and English supremacy? This is another English dilemma. Does the Pro-Slavery London *Times* believe in a future? No doubt. Such faith is in the Thirty-nine Articles. And so it is a future of "rewards and punishments," as the *Times* will learn.

KENTUCKY IN THE FIELD.—The assurance from Washington now is that the Government has determined to organize the Union men of Kentucky, and put that State on a war footing. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON has started west to assume command of the military department composed of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. He is directed to establish camps of instruction at Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, and at other points.

This decision of the Government is the response to Gov. MAGOFFIN'S request that no National troops be allowed in Kentucky. It is conclusive of the secession game of neutrality, and compels MAGOFFIN and BRECKINRIDGE to reveal their ultimate purpose at once. The Union men of Kentucky are impatient now for action. They have seen that they are to be compelled to fight treason, in their own homes, and at the cannon's mouth; and they have no desire to shirk or postpone the conflict. Hence, the movement of the Government will be promptly responded to; and in a very short time Kentucky will have 20,000 volunteers in the field under the gallant ANDERSON.

Fortunately, the Union men are already pretty well armed. They will not be caught at a disadvantage, as were the loyal men of most other Southern States. The Secessionists of Kentucky will make but slight headway against the Union masses of the State. Their reliance is mainly on the Tennessee rebels; but it is hardly possible for Tennessee to furnish a small Army to BEAUREGARD, another to Gov. JACKSON to overrun Missouri; and still have enough soldiers left to subjugate the powerful and warlike State of Kentucky. When this bold move on the part of Tennessee is essayed, the country will look on with deep interest, but with entire confidence in the result.

Rebellion, not Revolution—A Distinction and a Difference.

"Since the middle of March the Southern movement has proceeded with strides so gigantic that it has passed completely out of the narrow domain of rebellion, and entered upon the broad limitless field of revolution."

This passage from a Boston Republican journal formulates an opinion not unfrequently expressed. It is, as we think and have before said, an erroneous one, containing a fallacy which, though purely theoretical, might readily be productive of considerable harm. Words, Lord BACON observes, have oftentimes the property of the Tartar bow, returning the arrows to the archer; and it is difficult to estimate the moral influence of a false intellectual conception. The Slave-conspiracy has all the marks of a rebellion, and none of the marks of a revolution, and it is a jumble of all relations to confound the two.

The argument of the Boston *Journal* is that, "when South Carolina began, it was a rebellion; when the five Gulf States joined her, it was still not too large for a rebellion; but when Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee united in armed resistance to the Government of the United States, it passed out of the limits of rebellion into the broad field of revolution." It is certainly difficult to see how it is that what was rebellion in the case of six States, became revolution in the case of ten States. It is true that Great Britain treated the revolt of the American Colonies first as sedition, then as rebellion, and then as revolution. But the progress marks no change of the case—it simply records the gradual *appreciation* of the case by the British Government. It soon became manifest to the best minds of England—the sagacious PITT is a shining example—that the American revolt, initiated on a petty question of taxes, was really a new step in the Providential education of the race. But during the months since the Southern insurgents proceeded to violence, no new differentiating elements have arisen; the conspiracy wears the same aspect now that it is shared by eleven States, that it wore in its inception; the cause gains no force as a genuine and permanent historic development; it is still a plot, still a rebellion, and has made no progress towards being a revolution. In fact, between rebellion and revolution there is a difference not only of degree but of kind, as will become evident from the following considerations:

Revolutions, in history, invariably assume the character of a revolt of an oppressed people against a Government not of its own choosing. In the Pro-Slavery rebellion, it is not even pretended that there is any question of oppression—it is not a case of resistance to authority, legitimate or illegitimate—it is the wrongful separation of a relationship into which the revolting States voluntarily entered, and which they had no right to dissolve. Instead of being oppressed by the National Government, the South, in cooperation with the Democratic Party of the North, actually *controlled* it for more than fifty out of sixty years, and was never defeated in any measure she deemed necessary to protect her slave property; while it is notorious that, in order to carry out their plot, the conspirators were compelled to effect a division in their own party so as to secure the election of a Republican President—relying on this as the ultimate means of "firing the Southern heart!" In all which we see only a treasonable conspiracy, eventuating in a treasonable rebellion.

Another point of difference between rebellion and revolution is that while rebellions are generally wrong, revolutions are always right. A rebellion, as has been shown by a modern philosophic historian, is too often the mad and passionate effort of ignorant persons, who are impatient under some immediate injury, and never stop to investigate its remote and general causes. But a revolution, when it is the work of a nation itself, is a splendid and imposing spectacle, because to the moral quality of indignation produced by the presence of evil, it adds the intellectual qualities of foresight and combination; and uniting in the same act some of the highest properties of our nature, it achieves the double purpose, not only punishing the oppressor, but also relieving the oppressed.

Thus, while some intelligible human motive—some yearning towards light and liberty—has consecrated every revolution, where shall we find aught to ennoble the Pro-Slavery conspiracy? It is a piece of irony to ask the question! This gigantic, unprecedented and purely retrograde movement has its explanation only with reference to the anomalies and inversions of history. History knows abnormal as well as normal developments—crises of death unto death, just as grand human revolutions are crises of life unto life. The pirate ship is the true emblem of their phantom-state, itself a black slaver,

"Built i' the eclipse,
And rigged with curses dark."

WHITE FLAGS AT A DISCOUNT.—We wish to call the attention of the "White Flag" raisers of Connecticut and adjacent parts to a remarkable indifference to that pacific emblem recently exhibited down South. Two hundred and fourteen patriots fled from East Tennessee, by night, traveled on foot about one hundred miles, and came to Danville, Ky., in a body—some with only shreds of shirts, many with no coats and no shoes, and with trowsers tattered and threadbare. After the hungry exiles had been fed by the hospitable people of Danville, one of their number, an old man, made a brief speech, and said that they had left their property, their wives and children, their homes, everything, and fled through the mountains, to old Kentucky, to escape the Secession patrols, who were exacting obedience to the authorities of the Confederate States. They might have all remained at home, lived well, and been unmolested by merely raising a "white flag;" but, said the old man, pointing to the flag that waved hard by—"For sixty years I have looked up to those 'Stars and Stripes,' and, if the Lord lets me, I intend to look up to them sixty years longer." It is stated that every man of the exiled band proceeded, next day, to the Union camp, in Garrard County, adjoining the County that received them, and enlisted in the National service. There is a moral in this movement for Northern traitors to profit by. If Southern patriots brave poverty, exile and death, rather than raise a "white flag" to JEFF. DAVIS, can we not hold out a little longer?

Recruiting and Army Hygiene.

Misrepresentations as to the sanitary state of our Army are among the numerous expedients adopted by the busy malcontents whose treasonable efforts to check the ardor for enlistment have been frequently noticed of late in our columns. These unfavorable reports are supported by the statements of a few discontented, obscure members of disbanded regiments, and are, for the most part, so absurd and self-contradictory as to impose on no one of ordinary intelligence and information. It is gratifying to find that the sweeping charges thus boldly made can, many of them, be easily shown to be at variance with undoubted facts. Instances of incompetency, neglect, waste, peculation, or official mismanagement may no doubt be pointed out, the authors of which, we trust, will be severely dealt with. Still we are assured that in spite of these exceptional cases, and although some of the most trying and sickly months of the year have passed, our unacclimated troops have, on the whole, been so well cared for that they have emerged satisfactorily from the ordeal; and the various camps, with scarcely an exception, have, as yet, been more free from disease than might reasonably have been expected. Authentic statistical tables have, in a few instances, been published, and we further learn from the concurrent testimony of the representatives of the Press, of the Sanitary Commission, and of other unprejudiced observers at the seat of war, that although in camp as in civil life, some of the most simple and imperative sanitary precautions are often in abeyance, still the sick list has very rarely been immoderate, and the efficiency of our troops is less impaired by the virulence of dysentery, fever, diarrhœa, and other camp diseases, than the public had anticipated under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The small average of sickness which so far has prevailed, further goes to prove that the majority of our citizen-soldiers know how to take care of their health, and affords evidence of their powers of endurance and aptitudes for military life. Assuredly it is not due to the absence of privations, exposure and hard work. The operation of these morbific conditions of a soldier's life most of our regiments have amply experienced, both in the trenches, in the camp, and in the field. The only result has been to show that here, as everywhere, the most dissolute soldier is the least hardy, and the worst fighters make the best grumblers. On the other hand, all experience demonstrates that steady discipline, sobriety and self-control, while they render a well-officered Army almost invincible in the field, are the best safeguards of its health in the camp. By the spontaneous force of the noble spirit of independence fostered under our free institutions, we have raised a patriotic Army more numerous and composed of more intelligent materials than was ever before extemporized in the same space of time. Though partaking some defects inseparable from all newly-formed military organizations, its martial qualities are such that our recent temporary reverse at Bull Run is doing infinitely more than the most signal victory could have accomplished to develop their strength and mature them to perfection. Hence we shall, doubtless, in the present campaign demonstrate with new and resistless evidence that the more intelligent an Army is, the better can it ward off disease; and that with judicious care, competent leaders, a good commissariat, and an efficient medical corps, disasters, excesses and mismanagement, such as in the Crimea and elsewhere decimated magnificent armies and filled military chronicles with horror, may to a great extent be avoided or kept under control.

The experience gained at such a cost of human suffering in the armies of Europe, will enable us to improve the health of our camps, to diminish the hardships of war, and to save thousands of valuable lives. This is proved by the fact that in the last British expedition to China, and in the recent French campaign against Austria, there was no want, no avoidable suffering, and less disease than among the peaceful inhabitants of an ordinary commercial city. There is, therefore, no reason whatever that patriotism should be discouraged or enlistment checked by vague apprehensions and exaggerated rumors of wilful, criminal neglect on the part of those to whom the nation has confided the care of the health of her brave defenders. In the commissariat and medical departments of the Army of a hitherto peaceful Republic, many defects might be expected to exist. These are with a firm, judicious hand being corrected; and the people will see to it that the reform shall be thorough and satisfactory. For humanity, patriotism, religion, and the enlightened spirit of the age, demand that our army arrangements should in no case fall below European standards; and those who risk their lives for the National defence have a sacred claim on the nation's care. Moreover, a campaign can scarcely be expected to be swift, sharp and decisive, except it be carried on by men who are not only well fed, and well disciplined, but hardy also and resolute, well cared for, and in the prime of health and vigor.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian at Father Point, and the City of Washington off Cape Race.

Threatened Rupture between France and Austria.

More Popular Demonstrations in Poland.

Probable Dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

BRITISH ATTACKS ON AMERICAN CREDIT.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Dull.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, *via* Londonderry on the 16th inst., arrived off this point at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

The dates per the *Hibernia* are five days later than those per the *Canadian*, at Boston.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from Quebec, arrived off Holyhead on the 15th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which sailed for New-York from Liverpool on the 14th inst., had £5,000 in specie, and the steamship *Teutonia*, which also sailed from Southampton on the 14th inst. for New-York, had about £7,000.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 6th.

The ship *Suffolk* had arrived at Plymouth, from Melbourne, with gold, valued at £42,000, and 215 passengers.

[The *City of Washington* is announced as having passed Cape Race on Friday afternoon.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a general meeting of the Galway Steamship Company, the report of the Directors was adopted, and it was resolved to issue stock, increasing the nominal capital from £500,000 to £1,000,000 sterling.

The Austrian Archduke MAXIMILLIAN, on visiting Southampton relative to the projected Austrian Steamship Company, made a speech in which he predicted closer sympathies, politically and commercially, between England and Austria.

Mr. ROEBUCK also made a speech, extolling the constitutional efforts of the Emperor of Austria.

The marriage contract between the Princess ALICE and Prince LEOPOLD of Hesse was signed at Osborne on the 14th inst.

The weather in England had again become unsettled, and there was considerable rain in some parts.

The London *Times* in its city article again expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government, and says that the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and the South to reason.

The weather has been showery in London during the whole of the morning, but out of forty stations rain fell at only two.

FRANCE.

There was a vague report of a growing coolness between France and Austria, bearing an ominous resemblance to that which preceded the late war. Prince METTERNICH had taken leave of the Emperor, and the latter had gone to the Chalons Camp. Gen. FANTI had also left Paris, and was *en route* to the Chalons Camp.

The *Moniteur* officially confirms the appointment of M. BENEDETTI as Minister to Italy, and announces other minor appointments.

The Emperor made a speech at the inauguration of the new Boulevard, at Paris, but it was confined to local topics.

Raw lead is admitted free into France, provided the articles manufactured are exported.

The *Moniteur* announces that, on account of the National *fête*, the Emperor has either remitted or commuted the punishment of the 1,233 prisoners.

ITALY.

It is reported that Gen. DELLA MARMORA will enter the Cabinet as Minister of War.

Cardinal ANDRE, President of the Congregation of the Index, has resigned.

PRUSSIA.

The *Independence Belge* says that the first act of the new Prussian Ministry will be the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria received the address of the Hungarian Diet on the 14th inst. He replied to it by a short speech in general terms. The dissolution of the Diet was regarded as almost certain, as it was reported the Cabinet Council demanded it, and also that an Imperial manifesto to this effect would be addressed to the different people of the Austrian Empire.

POLAND.

An important popular demonstration occurred at Lublin on the 12th inst. The military commander, however, by his energetic action, suppressed a conflict without any more serious consequences than that a certain number of persons were wounded.

OMAR PASHA has been ordered to act against Montenegro.

The fall of the Minister of Finance was expected.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India, China and Overland mail has been received. News generally anticipated.

The *Times* correspondent at Hong-Kong says the United States ship *Hartford*, bearing the flag of Flag-officer STRIBLING, is in the harbor, having returned from the North; that officer LANLY organized the expedition up the River Zaugtse, and made an arrangement with the Nankin rebels for the protection of American property, as he combines diplomatic with naval functions since the departure of WARD. His direct intercourse with Yalbings has attracted some attention. The steamers *Saginaw* and *Dacotah* were also at Hong-Kong. The frigate *John Adams* was at Sarakin.

The British Minister had, to some extent, relaxed his prohibition to visit Peking.

The Imperialists and rebels continued their struggle with varying results.

The first teas brought down from Hankon have reached Shanghai.

The rates of new teas at Foo-Chow continued extreme, and the relative inferiority of the present to the previous crop is confirmed. Imports were without improvement.

Freights from Hong-Kong to New-York, $10 to $12. Exchange had declined to 4@6⅛. Exchange at Shanghai, 6@6.

The total exports of tea to America shows a decrease of over 5,000,000 pounds this year.

Calcutta letters say the cotton question was the great topic of the day there, and every effort was being made to encourage its increased production. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had recommended the establishment of Government factories for buying, cleaning, &c., on Chillagong Hills, but the Governor-General preferred leaving such matters to private enterprise, aided by land grants, &c.

Freights were firm.

The resolution of the British Government relative to privateers, was expected to materially remove objections to shipping by American vessels.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne advices are unimportant. The Legislature had been dissolved, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The yield of gold showed a slight falling off, although the shipments for the half-year about equaled that of the same time last year.

The markets are depressed, but generally unchanged.

A gentleman has reached England furnished with the necessary funds to send out eleven English cricketers to play in Australia.

BRAZIL.

Rio dates to the 25th of July have reached Lisbon. Coffee was quoted at 5$100@5$100 for good firsts. The shipments since the last mail are 64,000 bags: stock in port 11,000 bags. Exchange, 25¼.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON'S NEWS.

The following is a copy of the news sent out by the steamship *City of Washington*:

The English papers are daily engrossed with the American question.

The London *Globe* denies, by authority, the statement that Admiral MILNE has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report of the subject has been officially received.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, shows the enormous financial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter.

The *Times* also publishes another letter from Mr. RUSSELL, which is generally discouraging for the North.

The King of Sweden had arrived in England on a visit to Queen VICTORIA.

CATHARINE HAYES, the vocalist, is dead.

The special agents of the Cotton Supply Association had reached Egypt, and were to have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cultivation.

The weather in England had been hot, and the harvest in England was making great progress. Rain, however, was falling when the steamer left Liverpool.

Another controversy had sprung up between France and Switzerland, relative to the arrest of a French subject on disputed Territory.

The harvest in France was progressing satisfactorily, but the wheat crop would be deficient.

M. BENEDETTI has been appointed Minister to Turin.

The Paris Bourse is buoyant at 68f. 60c. for the Rentes.

There are again indications of a solution of the Roman question.

It is reported that a mixed Italian and French garrison will soon occupy Rome.

Baron RICASOLI, in a diplomatic circular, expresses the belief that Europe will soon be persuaded of the right of Italy to the possession of the entire Italian Territory.

Prince CHIGI has been appointed Papal Nuncio to Paris.

The Neapolitan reaction was diminishing.

The position of Austria and Hungary was daily becoming more alarming.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet adopted by acclamation DEAK's address. The Emperor of Austria would receive the Presidents of both Houses, on the 14th inst.

Disturbances had broken out at St. Ubes, in Portugal, and troops have been sent to put them down.

There was a renewal of the troubles at Warsaw, and affairs were threatening.

The Bombay mail, of July 12, has been received. The Calcutta mail, of July 8; Shanghai, June 19; and Melbourne, June 25, have been telegraphed, and are due in England on the 15th inst. The news is unimportant.

Heavy rains were taking place all over India, and there were complaints of damage to the indigo, rice, sugar crops, etc.

Commercial Intelligence per Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 15.

COTTON—Sales of four days 26,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged—quotations same as per *Canada*.

The advices from Manchester indicate an inactive market, but no change in prices.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour dull, and declined 6d. for American, which is quoted at 24s.@27s. 6d. Wheat has a declining tendency, and prices are 1d.@2d. lower: Red Western, 9s. 3d.@11s.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White Western, 12s.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 6d. Corn flat; Mixed and Yellow, 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; White, 31s.@33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork heavy but quotations unaltered. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard very dull and tending downward; quoted 48s.@50s. Tallow declining.

PRODUCE—Resin steady at 7s. for common. Spirits Turpentine dull and tending downward; sales at 45s. 6d. Ashes quiet, at 30s. 6d. for Pots. Sugar quiet, but steady. Rice steady. Coffee inactive.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward. SUGAR steady. COFFEE, firm. TEA, steady. RICE, firm. TALLOW, flat at 46s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares, 39@38⅝ discount; Erie shares, 24@24¼; New-York Central shares, 69@70.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 16.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week at 46,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators, and 8,500 to exporters. The market experienced a decline of an eight of a penny on the 14th, there being quite a panic, but closed quiet but steady on the 15th. The sales of Friday (to-day) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer, and prices are unchanged as compared with those of Friday last.

The authorities' quotations are:

Orleans, fair	9¼d	Mobile, middling	8⅜d
Orleans, middling	8⅞d	Uplands, fair	8¾d
Mobile, fair	8⅞d	Uplands, middling	8 5-16d

The stock in port is estimated at 944,000 bales, of which 679,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency, principally for the finer qualities.

PROVISIONS dull and drooping.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 4½ ₩ cent.

The bullion in the Bank had increased £287,000.

Consols closed at 90¾@90⅞ for money and account.

Illinois Central shares 38¾ discount; Erie shares, 24½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—AUG. 16.

At the CORN market there was a small attendance. WHEAT was in moderate demand, without change in value. FLOUR steady at late rates. OATS quiet. OATMEAL dull. INDIAN CORN unchanged. BEANS firm.

LONDON MARKETS—AUG. 16.

CORN—The supplies are large. The weather is wet. English and foreign WHEAT are firm at Monday's rates; floating cargoes are held above buyers' ideas. FLOUR moves off steadily. INDIAN CORN in favor of sellers, caused by worse accounts from Ireland about the Potatoe crop. BARLEY firm, and cargoes on passage are more sought after. RYE is wanted for Belgium. PEAS are unaltered in value. OATS firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds are firm, and tending upwards. The discount market is easier.

The Bank of England, on the 5th, reduced its minimum from 5 to 4½. The best bills are taken in the street at 4½.

New-Jersey.

RIOT.—On Sunday evening a drunken party attempted to enter a liquor store in Greene-street, Jersey City, kept by MICHAEL CARY, but were refused admittance on account of its being Sunday. The party then broke open the door, and destroyed considerable furniture and fixtures. Officers HARNEY, GOFF, and KIPP came up and arrested JOHN MADDOX, the ringleader, when his friends rallied, and in rescuing him, a desperate fight occurred, and the officers were badly beaten. Officer HARNEY received a severe cut on the head with a stone. Chief of Police MARINUS, with a posse of men, soon arrived, and with the aid of citizens, quelled the riot, and 15 of the men were subsequently arrested. Yesterday, Recorder MARTINDALE held them for examination.

RECEPTION OF A NEW ENGINE—A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Washington Engine Company No. 4, of Jersey City, brought home their new engine, and were received and escorted through the principal streets by Engine Company No. 2, and Hose Company No. 4. It is a crane-neck engine, manufactured by Mr. DENNISON, of Newark, at a cost of about $1,800. At the trial at Washington Park the air-chamber exploded with a report which sounded like a cannon, and was heard several blocks away.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon two men in the employ of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at the Long Dock, were accidentally thrown from a dirt cart, and seriously injured. One of them, JOHN WETMORE, had one of his arms torn off at the shoulder, and the other man had his foot crushed so that amputation was necessary.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—A woman named FLANNIGAN, residing in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was beaten in a cruel manner by her husband on Sunday night. Dr. HADDEN was called in and found that one of her legs was fractured below the knee. FLANNIGAN was arrested and committed to prison.

Mayor VAN VORST, of Jersey City, has been empowered by Gov. OLDEN to receive and muster in recruits for the regiments now forming.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A GERMAN ARTILLERY CORPS.

The Government feeling the necessity for more extended and more thorough operations with the Artillery arm of the service, and with a view to attaining this object in the quickest possible time, has commissioned Commander BRICKEL to raise four battalions, each battalion forming one full battery, with power to select his officers from among the best throughout the country. Commander BRICKEL is well known as one of the best artillerists now in America, he having served under Gen. SIGEL throughout the Baden revolution as Chief of Artillery. Among the officers already selected by him is Capt. ARNDT, who constructed the celebrated Düeppler Schanzen, in Holstein. The head-quarters of the corps is at No. 52 Franklin-street, where already some 250 or 300 good men have enrolled their names. The location of the corps is at present at Conrad's Park, Yorkville. Rations, pay, and uniforms are guaranteed from the day of enlistment. Patriotic citizens, who feel disposed to further an enterprise in which the Government feels an especial interest, may send in subscriptions to Capt. ARNDT, Capt. VOGELER, or Quartermaster LOWENTHAL, who have been selected as a Finance Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE-GUARD AGAIN.

Col. GOODWIN seems to occupy an uneviable position with his officers. At a recent meeting of the acting officers of the regiment, the following charges were preferred against the Colonel:

First—Gross misrepresentations to the War Department in order to have a regiment accepted.

Second—Having been expelled from the National Guard New-York State Militia upon charges of dishonesty.

Third—Obtaining money under false pretences from officers acting under him.

Fourth—Attempting to remove officers already mustered into the United States service, and appointing others in their places for a pecuniary consideration.

Fifth—Having been a convict in the Penitentiary, and being well known to the authorities of New-York as a confidence man.

Col. GOODWIN is not very happy in his epistles, but the following letter, provoked by the action of his officers, is at least moderately free from the grammatical defects which characterized his onslaught upon the State and United States authorities:

OFFICER'S HEAD-QUARTERS,
PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD, No. 596 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1861.

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—*Whereas*, The undersigned has commenced the organization of a Regiment known as the President's Life Guard, at his own expense, and that said regiment is duly accepted by President LINCOLN and the Secretary of War; and whereas, there is a state of mutiny now existing among some ambitious men who desire high office contrary to the will and wishes of the Colonel; and whereas the Colonel has received orders from the War Department to march his men to Washington, he calls upon the proper authorities here to assist him in putting down said mutiny and restoring order in his command. PETER SLIDE, JAMES R. GRISWOLD, MARTIN D. LANDY and CHARLES K. WHITNEY, having been ordered under arrest, charged with various crimes, are the ringleaders of the mutineers, and the Colonel prays that they may not be allowed to interfere with the interests of his command until a proper investigation of the difficulty can be had, and which he is ready for at any time. (Signed,)

Col. R. D. GOODWIN, Commanding.

THE NEW REGIMENTS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

Col. R. Matheson, Thirty-Second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Governor has referred to this Department your letter of the 15th inst., with instructions to reply as follows:

1. Volunteer companies in the service of the United States have not the right to elect commissioned officers to fill vacancies.

2. The War Department has conferred special power upon the Governor to fill all vacancies occurring in the volunteer regiments from this State, now in the service of the National Government.

3. It is the purpose of the Governor to fill all such vacancies by the appointment of suitable persons, hoping in each case to make such appointments as may be pleasing to the company and regiment. But the exigencies of the service require *capable* men for officers, and the interests of each regiment demand that this consideration be the prevailing one.

* * * * * * * *

I would add that the resignation of an officer must first be accepted by the War Department, or by an Army officer, commanding the Department, before the vacancy can be filled.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adj't-Gen.

A GOOD GIFT.

The officers of the Disbursing Committee on Fourth-avenue, yesterday received a liberal donation of flour from our merchants, to be distributed to the families of soldiers belonging to the different regiments encamped in and near the City, and who, not having departed for the seat of war, are not as yet entitled to aid from the fund appropriated by the City for the relief of volunteers' families. Ten trucks, gaily ornamented with Union flags, drew up in procession before the Cooper Institute and deposited fifteen hundred bags of fine white flour, which was immediately stowed away in room No. 28, ground floor, it having been placed at the service of the Committee, free of charge. Each bag is elaborated with the national colors, and across the stripes, in large blue letters, is the invocation, "God bless our Volunteers."

THE UNITED STATES RIFLES.

Col. KERYRANOWSKI, of Washington, has recently been commissioned by the Secretary of War to organize a regiment of Rifles. Col. KERYRANOWSKI has already enrolled two companies at Washington and Baltimore, and the men are expected here in a day or two. The Washington company is composed of men who have served in the three months' service, under Col. KERYRANOWSKI. The Lieutenant-Colonel, LESKI, also a Washingtonian, was formerly an officer in the British Army during the Russian War. Many distinguished officers are connected with the regiment. The first detachment of volunteers for this regiment will leave to-morrow for the camp of instruction, at Scarsdale. Head-quarters of the regiment, No. 239 Broadway.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

Quite a number of the members of this regiment assembled on the Battery yesterday, as it was imagined that they would be removed from quarters there to Bedloe's Island. The majority of the men were in citizen's dress, and appeared anxious to rejoin the regiment. The Secretary of War has been applied to to assign them quarters on Bedloe's or some other Island, as Major LOESER says it is imposible to keep the men together at the Battery encampment. It is supposed that a favorable answer to the application would be received; if so, the men will be removed to-day.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

A number of the stragglers of this regiment, who were left behind on its departure last Friday, were yesterday taken to the Head-quarters of the Police, in order to be sent on to Washington to join their regiment. They were told that, if found again from their respective companies without a permit, they would be treated as deserters, and liable to be shot. All, however, said that they were anxious to join their regiment, and have not the slightest intention of deserting.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

On Thursday next a grand festival will be held at Jones' Wood, in aid of the widows and orphans of those brave soldiers of the Sixty-ninth who fell at the battle of Bull Run. The whole affair will be under the auspices of the Convention of Irish Societies. Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will deliver an address, the subject of which is: "The National Cause, its Soldiers and its Martyrs." BRYANT's Minstrels have volunteered their services, and it is anticipated that the whole occasion will be a great success. It ought to be, as the festival is for a most excellent object, and one that our citizens should do their utmost to support.

COL. COCHRANE'S REGIMENT.

Col. COCHRANE's Regiment of United States Chasseurs have completed their arrangements for departure, and will leave their camp at Willett's Point this morning by the *Kill von Kull*. After marching through the City, the men will be conveyed to the seat of war *via* Elizabethport and Jersey Central Railroad. The regiment number 840 men, armed, equipped and ready for the defence of themselves or the Capital. Most of the material comes from this City, and on parade yesterday the regiment presented an extremely handsome appearance. If the weather should prove stormy to-day, it is probable that the regiment will defer its departure until Wednesday.

A NEW CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN, United States Army, has been ordered to establish a Camp of Instruction in the vicinity of New-York; it is to be located on Hempstead Plain, Long Island. The following officers have been detailed by the War Department to service on Gen. SHERMAN's Staff: Major H. G. WRIGHT, United States Engineers, Chief Engineer; Capt. J. MCNUTT, United States Army, Chief Ordnance; Capt. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Assistant Ordnance; Capt. R. SAXTON, United States Army, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. M. R. Morgan, United States Army, Chief Commissary; Capt. C. Scull, United States Army, Assistant Commissary; Assistant Surgeon MCCALL, United States Army.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

At the various recruiting offices in the City the men seem to be flocking in more readily than they have done for some time past. Directly men are enlisted they are mustered into the service of the United States, and receive rations and pay, which circumstance greatly adds to the enrollment of men.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. R. ROSA, will leave in a day or two for the seat of war. The men have been encamped at Turtle Bay Brewery, and are a fine, hardy-looking set of fellows, chiefly Germans, most of whom have seen service in Europe. Col. ROSA is an engineer by profession, and has been in the service of the United States coast survey. The Lieutenant-Col. of the regiment, GERMAIN METTERNICH, was aid-de-camp to Gen. SIEGEL during the revolutionary war in Germany. A few more men will be received if immediate application is made.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This department, situated at No. 51 Walker-street, and under control of Gen. ARTHUR, is busily engaged at present in sending uniforms, under-clothing, &c., to our troops already stationed at or near Washington and Fortress Monroe.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Union Defence Committee will be held to-day, at 1 o'clock, in order to take into consideration the propriety of helping and assisting several regiments now in process of formation in this City.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.

The half-million loan, authorized by the Common Council to be raised for the benefit of the families of volunteers, has been taken to the amount of $299,600. The book is still open to subscribers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A COLONEL OF VOLUNTEERS IN AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.—JOHN W. LATSON, a lawyer of this City, who has recently received newspaper notices as Colonel of the "New-York Horse Artillery," was yesterday brought before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, on the complaint of Messrs. BONNELL & WILSON, clothiers in Cortlandt-street, charged with having defrauded them of property valued at over $200, by means of false statements. Mr. BONNELL, a member of the firm, testified that on the 13th inst., the accused had rooms at the Western Hotel, and requested him to call and converse with reference to furnishing clothing for his regiment. He talked largely, saying that he should be obliged to purchase an immense quantity of goods, but he wanted no commissions, and was only desirous of buying at fair prices. He also said that he had full authority to draw upon the Government for all the goods he wanted, and no other Colonel had been similarly favored. Unfortunately, however, he had left his documents at home, but in proof of his assertion, he referred Mr. BONNELL to the Washington telegraphic correspondence of one of the City papers, wherein he was spoken of flatteringly in connection with his regiment and the War Department. He closed his conversation by expressing a desire to "take a few pants and shirts immediately for his suffering men," which the merchant gladly furnished to the amount of $212 50, and LATSON offered to give next day a Government draft [illegible]. These goods were duly sent to Camp Low, Staten Island, and at a subsequent interview LATSON renewed his conversation about purchasing goods, but never alluded to the Government draft in payment for the first lot. On the 19th inst. LATSON again saw Mr. BONNELL, and spoke of the clothing he wanted. Mr. BONNELL, who had gradually been growing suspicious of the Colonel's honesty, declined to negotiate further until he was shown the authority to draw upon the Government. This LATSON did not satisfactorily exhibit, and as he omitted to pay for the goods he did receive, a warrant was issued for his arrest. Officer CUMMINGS, of the Police Court, took him into custody, and he was required to furnish bonds in $500 for trial.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending Aug. 26 numbered 522, being 26 less than the week previous, and 27 less than the corresponding week last year. Of the whole number 270 were males, and 252 females; 161 were adults, and 361 children; the parentage of the children was 12 native, 283 foreign, and the remainder unknown. The principal causes of death were: consumption, 67; cholera infantum, 93; marasmus, 67; infantile convulsions, 33; diarrhœa, 22; dysentery, 11; inflammation of lungs, 13; inflammation of brain, 17; measles, 10; small-pox, 4; hydrocephalus, 18; croup, 7; scarlet fever, 7; inflammation of bowels, 8; apoplexy, 4; drowned, 7; old age, 6. 307 of the deaths were children under 3 years of age. There were 86 deaths in the public institutions—an increase of 27 over the corresponding week last year. There were deaths in every Ward of the City except the Third, the largest number (58) being in the Nineteenth, and the smallest (1) in the Second.

FIRE IN A VARNISH FACTORY—LOSS $14,000.—A fire occurred yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the varnish factory No. 205 East Twenty-fifth-street, belonging to SMITH, BALDWIN & Co. The highly combustible character of the stock caused the entire destruction of the building and all it contained, in spite of the laborious attempts of the firemen to extinguish the flames. The estimated loss upon the stock is from $10,000 to $12,000, and on the building $2,000. There was an insurance upon the former of $5,250, as follows: Etna, $1,500; Commercial, $1,500; Mahattan, $1,500, and Excelsior, $750. The building belonged to JACOB VANDERPOOL, and is said to have been insured. It is believed the fire was caused by the upsetting of some turpentine near a pot of boiling varnish. One of the workmen, named JAMES SLATTERLY, was so severely burned that it was necessary to send him to Bellevue Hospital.

WRONGFULLY ACCUSED.—A young man, named VELJE, arrived in this City Saturday by the California steamer, and was immediately arrested at the instigation of Rev. Mr. PECK, on suspicion of having committed no less than four murders in the Pacific State. About eighteen months ago a German was murdered, and after considerable difficulty the Sheriff of the County, with his deputies, found the murderer at Carson City, and arrested him. On their way back to Sacramento the prisoner turned upon the officers, and, murdering them all, made his escape. This villain is said to resemble VELJE, whose arrest was based upon his likeness to the photograph of the murderer which the police authorities have published. VELJE was taken to Police head-quarters, when, having been enabled to prove himself the victim in a case of mistaken identity, he was discharged.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Yesterday proposals were opened and contracts awarded as follows: For regulating and paving, with cobble-stone, Twenty-eighth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River—twelve bids received—awarded to John Rouske at $456 20; sureties, Terrance Kone and Samuel W. Galpin. For regulating and paving with trap-block pavement, Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues—fourteen bids received—awarded to Patrick Lynch at $3,781 19; sureties, Samuel F. Righter and Charles Morand. For doing the same work on Forty-third-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway—fifteen bids received—awarded to Patrick Lynch at $3,819 51; sureties the same. For doing the same work on Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and First-avenues—fourteen bids received—awarded to Hugh Hames at $6,438 75; sureties, James Humes and John Pettigrew.

WAYLAID AND ROBBED.—Early yesterday morning, as Mr. FREDERICK STRELLER was approaching his residence, in Twelfth-street, a man stepped suddenly from the shadow of a building, and catching him by the arms, demanded his money. As soon as he recovered from the surprise sufficiently to speak, Mr. STRELLER said that he had left his money at home; but the robber disbelieved him, and hauling him into an alley, stripped him of what loose change happened to be in his pockets. Having done this, the man ran away, but Mr. STRELLER's calls for "watch," led to his arrest by Officer EAGAN, of the Seventeenth Ward. Yesterday the prisoner, who is quite a young man, was brought before Justice STEERS, to whom he stated that his name was ANDREW KEENAN. In default of $1,000, he was held for trial.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A NOTE OF HAND.—JULIUS FRANKENSTEIN, a German 40 years of age, was arrested by Officer HOLLAND, of the Lower Police Court, charged with drawing a note of hand for $90, and signing thereto the name of L. ABRAMS, purporting to be a storekeeper at No. 72 Chatham-street. This note was passed to Mr. MOSES LABENSTEIN, of No. 71 Allen-street, the prisoner representing that L. ABRAMS kept a store at the above number in Chatham-street. It subsequently appeared, however, that such was not the case, but a Mr. HENRY ABRAMS keeps at No. 72 Chatham-street. No such man as L. ABRAMS was anywhere to be found, and it is believed he never existed except in the imagination of the accused. FRANKENSTEIN was taken before Justice OSBORN, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BRAWLING SOLDIERS.—On Saturday two Germans named PHILIP BACH and DANIEL DALL, belonging to the Black Rifle Regiment, stationed at Conrad's Park, became involved in a quarrel, which culminated in a fight. After each had given and received pretty hard blows, DALL undertook to stop the fight and his opponent's breath at the same moment, by discharging a pistol, filled with powder and buck-shot. Happily his aim was not well taken, but as it was, BACH received several grains of shot in his face, causing wounds which jeapordize his sense of sight, if not worse. DALL fled after the transaction, but was found yesterday at his residence, No. 222 Seventeenth-street. Justice STEERS committed him for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

THE SCHOONER ALABAMA AND THE BARK PRINCE LEOPOLD LIBELED.—Libels have been filed by the United States District Attorney against the schooner *Alabama*, seized on suspicion of an intention to run the blockade, and against the bark *Prince Leopold*, which ran the blockade with a cargo of turpentine, touched at Bermuda where she got a new register, and from thence came to this port as previously reported. Orders were received from Secretary CHASE yesterday to seal up the cargo of the latter vessel, which was immediately done.

FATAL BURNING FLUID CASUALTY.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at No. 145 Second-street, on the body of Mrs. CHRISTINA MILLER, a German woman, 23 years of age, who died from the effects of burns. On the evening of the 12th inst., deceased was in the act of taking a can of fluid from the table, when the bottom of the can fell out, and spilled the contents beside a lighted lamp. An explosion ensued, and setting fire to the clothing of Mrs. MILLER, she was so fearfully burned that death resulted therefrom. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE CHARTER CONVENTION.—The Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Charter Convention met yesterday in room No. 7 City Hall, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements. E. F. PURDY, S. A. BLUNT, H. A. WILLIAMSON, PETER B. SWEENEY and A. V. STOUT were present. They decided to meet Sept. 4, and nominate officers for the Convention, propose by-laws, &c. The General Committee will meet Sept. 9.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.—On Sunday evening, a woman named CATHERINE GAVIN was painfully wounded in the left breast by a pistol ball, as she was walking through Hudson-street, near Leonard. The pistol was recklessly fired by some person standing in Leonard-street, who disappeared as quickly as he learned that mischief had been done. Dr. EAGER extracted the ball from the wound, and the poor woman's symptoms are favorable to a speedy recovery.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The remains of an unknown man, far advanced in decomposition, were yesterday found floating in the dock foot of Pike street, East River. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital dead-house, and Coroner JACKMAN notified to hold an inquest. Deceased, apparently, was about 40 years of age.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—HENRY MILLER, a lad, five years of age, fell from the pier at the foot of Bethune-street, on Sunday evening, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and taken to the residence of his mother, No. 139 Hammond-street, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

PASSPORTS UNDER THE NEW REGULATION.—The new regulation in regard to passports goes into effect immediately. OSCAR IRVING has received the appointment of Government agent here. All persons about visiting foreign countries will call upon him at his office, No. 34½ Pine-street.

LAUNCH OF THE GUN-BOAT SENECA.—The United States steam gun-boat *Seneca* will be launched from the ship-yard of J. SIMONSON, near Tenth-street Ferry, Green Point, at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, to transact some business omitted in the hurry which preceded the adjournment for the Summer vacation. Alderman VAN BRUNT was called to the Chair, and the call for the meeting was read. The following communication was received from the Comptroller of the City:

GENTLEMEN: Below please find a statement of the amount necessary to be raised by tax in the year 1861, to pay the deficiency in interest on the water debt of July, 1862:

Net revenue, to July 1, 1861	$477,295 28
Estimated revenue, to July 1, 1862	232,000 00
Received by tax of 1860	60,000 00
Total	$769,295 28
Expenses 1861-2	69,249 00
Interest paid to July 1, 1861	478,500 00
Interest to accrue to 1862	321,000 00
Total	$868,749 00
Deficit	99,453 72

The amount of unpaid water rates are as follows, from 1859 to July 1:

1859	$27,288 14
1860	52,295 26
1861	132,263 71
Total	$311,847 11

The communication was referred to the Mayor.

An attempt was made to introduce the report of the War Committee, but as it was not mentioned in the call, the Chair decided the report was out of order. Some other business, of no special importance, was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

REORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., which has already served a three months' term, is being reorganized for the war, under the following field officers: Colonel, ABEL SMITH; Lieutenant-Colonel, STEPHEN A. DODGE; Major, ABRAM ALLEN. Company F will meet to-day at the City Armory, and Company E will meet at the same place on Wednesday, to reorganize and make arrangements for filling up the companies. Several companies have already been filled up for this regiment.

WASHINGTON GRAYS.—Sergeant HENNAN, of Company F, Washington Grays, has opened a rendezvous at No. 6 Sand-street, where a few more able bodied men will be received, if immediate application is made, to fill up the B Company. The Grays are now in quarters, at East New-York, and under marching orders. The recruits now, as soon as they are enrolled and mustered into the service, are equipped without delay.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Democratic Primaries were held last evening. There was some excitement at several of the polling places, but no disturbance worth mentioning occurred.

A Nuisance to be Abated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow a subscriber to ask through the columns of your paper why the Metropolitan Police do not prohibit the nuisance of street peddlers along the railings on Broadway. They block up the sidewalk by attracting the attention of passers by, and business men are annoyed and delayed. Occupants of buildings are not allowed to violate the ordinances with their signs, and as such we cannot stand the abuse complained of. WALL-STREET BANKER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

All the Ladies in New-York are requested to call at No. 265 Broadway. An importer's stock of Ladies' and Gents' fine Linen Handkerchiefs selling off at prices never before heard of. Gents' superfine Linen Collars at 10 cents each. 5,000 dozen elegant Neck Ties at 5 cents and upwards.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HALSTED—CAMERDEN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Capt. WILLIAM P. HALSTED, First Regiment U. S. Chasseurs, to LIZZIE C., only daughter of Mr. Henry Camerden, Jr., both of this City.

DIED.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 25, EDWARD CECIL, infant son of Wm. L. and Mary Jackson, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, noon, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Eldridge-st.

COLE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, MALINDA R. COLE, daughter of the late Barnet Cole, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 177 Duane-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday next, without further invitation.

COOPER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 26, MARY COOPER, daughter of the late William Cooper, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Eldridge-st., near Grand, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BATCHELDER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, ANNIE, youngest daughter of William W. and Annie M. Batchelder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 West 46th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

DENISON.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, FRANCES, adopted daughter of Ezra Denison, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, W. G. Lyon, No. 289 West 21st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOWRY.—In this City, on Sabbath, Aug. 25, JANE LOWRY, third daughter of Samuel Lowry.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 329 East 10th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AMESBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 24, JOHN HARTLEY, son of William H. and Wilhelmine Frederika Amesbury, aged 5 years and 3 months.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 26, at No. 1404 President-st., MARY ANN, wife of [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. [illegible] near Bond, this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at [illegible] P. M., without further notice.

DRINKWATER.—At East New-York, on Sunday, Aug. 25, Dr. WILLIAM A. DRINKWATER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, [illegible] Drinkwater, East New-York. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

TICE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sabbath, Aug. 25, [illegible] second son of George and Sarah Tice, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] invited to attend his funeral, from [illegible] Bergen, nearly opposite the Reformed Dutch [illegible] day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN ZANDT.—At Norwalk, Conn., on [illegible] suddenly, JACOB AUGUSTUS VAN ZANDT, in the [illegible] of his age.

The funeral will take place at Norwalk, on [illegible] the 29th inst., at 3 P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHAPELL.—At New-London, Conn., on [illegible] HENRY HAVEN, son of Richard H. and [illegible] Chapell, aged 3 years.

GREENWOOD.—At Mormon Island, Cal., on [illegible] July 13, of dropsy, after a long and painful illness, EDWARD GREENWOOD, in the [illegible] year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS [illegible]—AUG. 26, 1861.

20, 35, 37, 33, 41, 22, 66, 56, 40, 60, 21, [illegible]

KENTUCKY, CLASS [illegible]—AUG. 26, 1861.

72, 64, 57, 37, 16, 11, 36, 71, 33, 1, 44, [illegible]

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

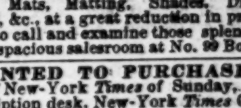
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.



WEDDING CARDS. These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery; English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpeting; Rugs, Mats, Matting, Shades, Druggets, Floor Oil-Cloths, &c., at a great reduction in prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine those splendid goods, displayed in the spacious salesroom at No. 99 Bowery.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

COL. W. MERRITT.

HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 631 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, Col. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY:

April 24, Mr. James A. Hamilton	[illegible]
April 24, Mr. Samuel M. Janes	25 00
April 24, Messrs. R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.	50 00
April 24, Mr. George T. Adee	50 00
April 24, Cash	25 00
April 24, Messrs. Walker & Penman	25 00
April 24, Messrs. Cummings, Simpson & Armstrong	25 00
April 24, Mr. George R. Jackson	25 00
April 24, Mr. Joseph Colwell	25 00
April 24, Mr. J. G. Holbrooke	25 00
April 24, Mr. John S. Meyer	50 00
April 24, Mr. D. Hennessy	25 00
April 25, Union Defence Committee	1,000 00
May 1, James H. Welsh (Judge)	50 00
April 25, Union Defence Committee	2,421 68
Total	$3,921 68

JOHN W. RITCH, Treasurer Fifteenth Regiment.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—THE officers and members of Company G, Independence Guard, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., together with those volunteers who accompanied the corps to Washington, also the members of the Old Guard and of the Home Guard, are requested to meet at the Armory, No. 594 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. JAMES A. BOYLE, Commandant.

N. W. SMITH, Secretary.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., U. S. A., POOLESVILLE, Md., Aug. 20, 1861.

ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED officers and privates of this regiment now on furlough, are hereby ordered to join the regiment and report themselves to me at this place immediately. Any remaining from the regiment after the 26th will be treated as deserters. G. W. B. TOMPKINS, Colonel.

GENTLEMEN POSSESSING MILITARY qualifications and experience, who desire to enter now the service, may obtain further information by applying at the Head-quarters of the United States Rifles Regiment, No. 239 Broadway. Sufficient references are required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A situation, by a tidy and industrious young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is also a good waitress; has lived one year in her last place; has the best of City reference; is fond of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery and plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family, or do general housework; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a respectable young woman, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGlish woman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine laces; understands making up gentlemen's shirts in the best style; good City reference. Call or address No. 53 University-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 2[illegible] 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 90 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry, and is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513 6th-av., Room No. 10, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, puddings, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City reference as to character and ability. Address No. 189 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of American, German and French cooking; first-class City reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook; is an excellent baker of bread; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK—NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent cook a situation in the City or country; is an excellent baker; makes pastry and soups; does up linens in style; wages $8. Also, a nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $4; City reference. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches; wishes it in a first-class private family or boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give best references. Call at No. 388 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; best city reference; no objection to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen at 265 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a woman well recommended. Wages, $7. Also, by a young woman, to do general housework; lived six years in her last place; wages, $6; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH cook and laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A HARD-WORKING GIRL wants a situation in the country; can cook, bake and wash and iron first-rate; also, milk and make butter. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in want of a first-class English domestic, who is a good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, experienced in all kinds of housework, may be suited immediately by applying at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, with one of excellent character, neat and reliable habits. Willing to hire at very moderate wages.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED by a most respectable young woman with four years City reference from her present employer, a situation as cook and laundress; is an excellent cook and baker; makes good pastry and is a tasteful laundress; good disposition; no objection to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a neat, capable young woman, with eighteen months' City reference, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes good bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; is a good laundress; is willing and obliging—neat about her person and kitchen. No objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c—Wanted, by a steady well-disposed girl, with good recommendations, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can make nice bread, pies, &c.; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, in a small private family. Apply at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster, for two days. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 219 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a German woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would take a City place, but prefers the country; good reference given. Call at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer or as cook alone in a private family; can give the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 22 West 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a willing and obliging young woman, a situation as general housemaid or chambermaid, or chambermaid and laundress; is a nice cook; is a good laundress; makes good bread, &c.; wages low; will go to any part of the country; best City reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family; good City reference can be given if required. Call for three days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable, capable servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is economizing, neat, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; has excellent reference, and will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT and industrious girl desires a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid; is honest, faithful and good-tempered. Can be seen at her present place, No. 159 Lexington-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl as general houseworker in a small family; best of reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., New-York, fourth floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a middle-aged English woman, a Protestant, who is thoroughly competent to take the entire care of a baby and full charge of the nursery; would go in the country in a City family. The best of testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 114 3d-av., corner of 14th-st., in the grocery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby; is a neat sewer; no objections to travel with a lady; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 6th-av., near, between 18th and 16th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can embroider and do all kinds of plain sewing neatly; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced American woman to take care of an invalid, or would take the entire charge of an infant; best of City reference can be given. Apply for three days at No. 176 9th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTABLE married Protestant woman wishes a situation as wet nurse; can come well recommended by her church minister; is perfectly capable of taking care of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 141 East 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent American woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to assist in chamberwork and make herself useful; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt maker; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable American woman, a situation as seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do chamberwork and make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY GIVING UP housekeeping, and having an excellent seamstress, would like to get a situation for her for the Winter; can cut and fit children's clothes; no objections to assist in chamberwork. Call on Mrs. Brown, No. 179 West 34th-st.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, for a small family; can give City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 435 3d av., one stairs up.

AS WAITING MAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable English woman, to travel to Europe, as nurse or waiting maid. The best of City reference. Call or address No. 52 Vandam-st., in the rear, for two days.

ALL FAMILIES RETURNING FROM the country, in want of good servants, should call at ACKERMAN'S Broadway Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs; there they can be suited with the best of help at moderate wages. Terms moderate. Established 1850.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest select institute at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family, with City reference. Apply at No. 84 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself any other way useful; will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and will be found of a civil and obliging disposition, and can be well recommended. Address P. H., No. 244 East 9th-st., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of carriages and horses; has many years of experience in this country, and can furnish the best of reference. Call or address M. H., No. 171 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MAN and his wife, without incumbrance, wishes situations; the man is a good coachman, and understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry; is an excellent washer and ironer; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; can give satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an honest, sober, steady young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and of long experience in Europe, and will be found of a civil, willing and obliging disposition; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; can show the very best recommendations; would assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman desires to obtain a situation for his coachman, not having any use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001, P. O.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business perfectly well, the management of greenhouses, and the framing and forcing of fruits and vegetables; can show satisfactory recommendations. Address M. H., No. 15 John-st., at the seed store.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A MAN having a practical knowledge of his business, also of improving and laying out new places, wishes a situation; also, his wife as plain cook, washer and ironer—has a perfect knowledge of the management of a dairy; no family; best of reference; a good home more required than high wages. Address or call for GARDENER, at Mr. Therry's, No. 244 East 14th-st., until engaged.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses; can be highly recommended. Address C. W., No. 37 St. Mark's-place, in the morning, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office, in the afternoon.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A RESPECTable young man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and a good groom and steady driver. Can give the best of City references. No objection to the country. Address M. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as porter in a store or hotel; is a good penman and capable of keeping accounts if required; has good City references, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SCOTCHMAN (A CARpenter) would like to procure a situation to take care of a gentleman's place in the country, and do any of the improvements required for the Winter; can produce the best of reference. Apply by letter or otherwise at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation; he understands the care of horses and is a good driver; no objection to do garden work if required; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH two years' reference, wishes a situation; is an excellent coachman, a good plain gardener and a very useful man about a gentleman's place; can be seen, with reference, at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broad way up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER AND HIS wife, to take charge of a farm and dairy; the man must have experience, and be thoroughly acquainted with the business, and be without children or other incumbrances. Apply immediately at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a small family in the country. The applicant must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and be able to give the best references as to character and competency. To one who, for the sake of a quiet home, is willing to accept of a moderate compensation, this situation will be found desirable. Address L. G., Box 169 *Times* Office, stating place of residence and references.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A RETAIL GENmen's furnishing store, a young man as a salesman; one familiar with the business; salary small. Address, with references, E. M. W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—Two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, milker, &c., and one as chambermaid, waiter &c.; Protestants preferred. Apply immediately, bringing last reference, at No. 65 East 40th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTant girl to go into the country; apply between 10 and 11 this day to W. WILSON, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family, where there are but a few boarders; location very desirable. For terms, call at No. 83 Morton-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring an agreeable home and pleasant room, can obtain the same by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A FEW WELL-FURNISHED rooms may be had with board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Apply at house.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on the second floor, at No. 30 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw, Hicks and Henry sts., five minutes walk from South Ferry. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN and $18 for two, in a private house. A very desirable, well furnished front room (parlor) to let. Apply No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Payable in advance. If required breakfast may be given and served in the room.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and pantries attached, on second-floor, and good board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be had, by applying at No. 48 South Fifth-st., within three minutes walk of all the ferries.

ROOMS WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT 52 EAST 16TH-ST., near Irving-place. They are large, with ample closet room, and well calculated for a family or gentlemen. References given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman up town. Address, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 918, Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A family can find a really comfortable home, within twenty minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry, for the balance of the season, at the moderate price of $3 50 to $4 a week. Good furnished rooms, first-rate table, plenty of milk, nice garden, and fine play grounds for children. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

TO LET.

LANDLORDS HAVING HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City to let, cannot do better than to place them in the hands of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av. Mr. KAVANAGH buys and sells real estate on commission, and takes charge of tenant property. He makes his charge for letting and collecting moderate. He has many applications for small houses, from $300 to $600 a year. He refers, by permission, to
S. V. Hoffman, Esq., No. 202 5th-av.
Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., No. 142 West 14th-st.
William H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st.
Jordon L. Mott, Jr., Esq., Mott Haven, and several others.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BElow 14th-st., within two short blocks of Broadway, and in an eligible neighborhood. The house has the modern improvements—is in complete order, and now occupied by the owner. If desired, the house would be let partly furnished, and the rent taken in board by the occupants—owner, wife and son. Address Box No. 3,874 Post-office.

TO LET.—A FINE HOUSE, (FOURTEEN ROOMS,) on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, thirty minutes from New-York; handsomely furnished; has all the modern improvements, large stable and carriage-house; can be leased at a nominal sum from November till May; privilege of one or two years after; the furniture will be leased or sold at a great sacrifice. Address STATEN ISLAND, Box No. 3051, P. O.

TO LET.—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 47 West 29th-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements, having been built for the owner's own use. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

CHEAP HOUSES AND STORES IN BROOKLYN.—Three new stores, fifty feet deep, corner of Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st. Also, several genteel houses and halves of houses, at rents from $90 to $350. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,600 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33 by 58, No. 11 West 16th-st. near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 242 GREENWICH-st., northwest corner of Robinson-st., occupied for many years as a hat store. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RIDE OF New-York, a country residence, with from 2 to 4 acres of land, well cultivated, with fruit and shade trees; the house must be in good order, barns, &c., complete; a residence in Orange, N. J., preferred; cash will be paid. Apply at Room No. 19, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL FARM OR country residence; must be near salt water, and convenient to get to and from the City. Answers will please give a description of place, location and price. If suited, wish privilege to buy the same. Address C. H. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWO-STORY OR small three-story furnished house in the upper part of the City, until the 1st day of May next. Address, stating location, description of house, furniture and price, S. H. HAMPTON, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A SMALL family, where the rent will be taken in board; good care taken of the furniture and premises; references given. Address C. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMALL HOUSE, FURnished, by a responsible party for a small family of four grown persons, with modern improvements, rent low, to May 1, next. Address MORGAN, 63 Barclay-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 2 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 26, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., and EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., Principals.
This first-class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brickbuildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.-TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, AT 25 CENTS AN hour, by a competent young man, or boarding in a respectable family for three hours' application. Address G. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BIBBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, is specially adapted to those who wish to study economy; to excel as arithmeticians, as elocutionists, writers or public speakers; in speaking French; in practical science; in music; or who appreciate that accuracy of scholarship attained by short lessons and thorough drilling, in contradistinction to long lessons and consequent superficiality.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADIson-av., reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, *vice* DE ROCHEFERMOY, formerly French teacher of Rutger's Institute. There is a Primary Department.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS WRIGHT WILL REOPEN HER Day School, for a limited number of young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16. No. 47 East 23d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin, and rudiments of music, desires a position in a school or family, where her services would be accepted as a consideration for board; having had several years' successful experience as a teacher, she feels confident that complete satisfaction would be the result of an arrangement made with her; unquestionable references can be given. Address LAURA B. BROMPTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted; parents, the kind of school desired for their children; and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF SEVeral years experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school, where, for her services rendered during a portion of the day, hereafter agreed upon, she may receive as compensation her board and instruction in several of the higher branches. Address ANNA CLEVELAND, Brooklyn P. O., N. Y.

AS TEACHERS.—SCHOOLS, PUBLIC OR PRIvate, in the City or in the country, wanting a teacher; parents or persons wishing a tutor at their house, or at the tutor's room, may address, for particulars and interview, EDUCATOR, Station D, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address A. H., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL-WIDTH, THREE-STORY freestone house, high-stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place; the neighborhood is one of the best in the City; the house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 231 Post-office.

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SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
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$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a legitimate brokerage business, fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year even in these times. Association and location the very best. BIGGS & HOSSETER, No. 70 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 643 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
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completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet-table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 12. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure of the most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED, in strictly honorable confidence, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. He gives advice free, and warrants a cure immediately, or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. S. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

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DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines, can be obtained only at No. 221 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

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BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, Staten Island.
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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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They give strength and volume to the voice.

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They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

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Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

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☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside WRAPPER. All others are spuriously counterfeit.

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THE REGULAR LINES OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

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FROM NEW-YORK direct, sail as follows:

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, ARABIA, Capt. Stone, ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.

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CANADA, Capt. Moodie, EUROPA, Capt. Anderson, NIAGARA, Capt. Wylie, SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

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The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite Line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

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T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

The United States Mail STEAMER ARAGO, D. Lamas, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship GREAT EASTERN,

Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95 @ $135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35 @ $60.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA,

The United States Mail steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,

armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

☞ Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Second Cabin to Paris.....30
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Second Cabin to Hamburg 35

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 11th September. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Woods.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 30th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF forming the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. Is young, of a modest disposition, and a member of a very respectable family. He would wish the young lady to be prepossessing in appearance, and disposed to make a home comfortable and happy for her husband. Money no object, as the gentleman is in receipt of a moderate income. Any young lady wishing to form the acquaintance of a young gentleman as above, will address STANLEY, Box No. 101 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GEN. ROSECRANS' COMMAND.

GUERILLA WARFARE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

WESTON, Va., Monday, Aug. 19.

Our men have become so exasperated at the assassinations which have been committed upon the road hence to Sutton and beyond, that it is almost impossible to hold them within military rules. They are determined to commence a retaliation which shall at least interpose some check. Heretofore they have been restrained by the officers; but their comrades have been killed or wounded by concealed enemies at almost every rod of the road. It is not strange, therefore, that they should feel like avenging them. Two or three days ago, Capt. GAINES' company, Fifth Regiment, who were engaged in guarding the telegraph workmen, took an old man, named STOUT, and two sons prisoners. They had been the terror of the Union men throughout the neighborhood, and good evidence had been lodged against them that they belonged to one of the guerilla bands.

On Saturday, somehow, the guns of some of the privates happened to go off; they happened to be loaded with buck and ball, and the STOUTS, unfortunately, happened to stand right in the range of the muzzle, and the old man and one son happened to be killed, and the other happened to be dangerously wounded! Under what peculiar circumstances they met their deserts, my informant who passed their graves while the family were removing the bodies for burial nearer home, did not choose to relate, but a jury would render a verdict of "justifiable homicide" or "visitation of God."

It is a horrible warfare; but what are we to do? If we take a ride out into the country, some concealed enemy cracks away at our bodies or heads with a "squirrel gun," and if we escape it is because the aim is bad, or the mountain hight too great for fatal execution. Every man who has yet been killed or wounded along the woods beyond us has been shot from an elevation. The overhanging rocks and hills afford breastworks more secure than any which could be erected by the hand of man, while our volunteers are exposed to open roads or closely walled passes. Count the bristles upon the back of a hog, and you may form some idea of the almost impenetrable hill-sides between which our troops are compelled to march, exposed to a murderous fire from both sides. An open foe can always be met with equal weapons, but our brave volunteers, ignorant of the country, fight against odds through the hills, ravines and passes of Western Virginia. They trudge along unmolesting, and are shot down in their tracks. They seek the enemy, and find scarcely a footprint. Call you this "civilized warfare?" It may be; but if so, God end it, and nerve the arm of the just!

A company of the Twenty-third Regiment went to Glenville, with a Government train, with orders to make a detour *via* Bulltown, and scour the country. When four miles from Bulltown, the rear guard was fired into from an overhanging rock. The only evidence of the proximity of an enemy was the report of their guns, the smoke of the powder, and the rattling of the balls. Not a human being, beyond the Union troops, was to be seen. Three men were wounded—one behind the ear, another in the back, and a third in the leg. Every shot ranged downward. The boys instantly charged up the hill. The flash of the powder showed where the shots came from, but a half hour's search revealed no enemy. They had fired and fled through the bridle paths.

The wounded men were brought here for treatment, and are in good condition. This afternoon the company returned, bringing with them one prisoner—a Capt KEITH, notorious through this section as commanding a company of mountain guerillas. He looks as though he could shoot a man down for difference of opinion, and then ask a blessing upon his acts. He will, undoubtedly, be sent to Columbus, a chief sinner among a thousand.

The Twenty-third Regiment have now in charge here eleven prisoners, who have been brought in by detachments sent out for them in various localities. Most of them are obstinate *Seceshers*, who look upon our "Northern Abolitionists" as excellent food for powder. They are kindly treated, and furnished with the same rations as our own soldiers. Some of them would take the oath, and shoot the first Union man they found in the mountains. They will not get an opportunity, however, right away.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Parkersburgh, under date of Aug. 19:

"We have now distributed, through our various posts all over Western Virginia, immense stocks of military stores, clothing, tents, blankets, forage, provisions of all sorts, thousands of horses and mules, wagons, ambulances, ammunition, arms and very valuable artillery. Let LEE once succeed in getting through our lines and capturing a single post, with an accumulation of such stores, and the moral effect upon the respective sides will be incalculable, to say nothing of the actual loss to us. Let me be distinctly understood. I do not say that there is a probability of any such disaster, but I do say that Gen. ROSECRANS *has not troops enough* for the services required of him; and that I religiously believe that our people will do well hereafter to repose more faith in the Neapoleonic maxim, that Providence is generally on the side of the strongest battalions.

LEE has been 'feeling our lines,' as Gen. ROSECRANS expresses it, for a long distance up and down their course, and has carefully sought for a mode of entrance. Perhaps he may find one before long. The lines of the two Armies are again becoming quite close, and the troops at Huttonsville and the Cheat Mountain Gaps are beginning to renew the old exploits of Phillippa and Laurel Hill. Yesterday, for example, there was a very brisk skirmish between a party of our scouts and the rebels on the Greenbriar River. Our boys had gone clear inside the enemy's lines, and were busy making useful observations, when they came upon the party of rebels. After a sharp fight, in which seven of the enemy were killed, the scouts retired without loss.

A rather extraordinary capture was made the other day. On the breaking out of the war, Lieut. DE LAGNELLE, of the regular army, resigned his commission, and was rewarded by promotion to the rank of Captain, and position of Instructor of Artillery in the rebel service. At the Rich Mountain fight, he was very severely wounded, but managed to make his escape to the house of some Secessionist, by whom he was concealed and cared for. On recovering sufficiently to be able to travel, Capt. DE LAGNELLE attempted to make his way on foot across the mountains. Losing his road, he wandered about till our scouts found him, hungry, foot-sore and exhausted. He is still confined here, but as soon as he recovers again, so as to be able to bear it, he is to be taken to Columbus.

Col. MOORE arrived last night with the remaining four companies of his Second German Regiment, and this morning moved on with them towards Beverly. Speaking of this regiment, there is a little fact that will bear telling concerning the way Col. MOORE began with it, which has never, I believe, got into print. As the first step towards preparing his regiment for service, Col. MOORE had the entire 'Army Regulations' (a volume of four or five hundred pages duodecimo) translated into German, and a copy fairly transcribed for the use of each company.

The First, Second, Seventh and Eighth companies of McCOOK's German Regiment also arrived here this morning, and they too moved off toward Beverly. Sending two of the best fighting regiments to that region, just now, is significant."

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following circular:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CLARKSBURGH, West. Va. Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

Great looseness and irregularity prevails in the arrest and discharge of prisoners. Much care and discretion must be exercised in the arrest of persons merely suspected, and proofs obtained if possible, but when proofs exist, and particularly when taken with arms in hand, or with any evidence of intention or preparation to pursue other than a perfectly peaceable course, *no prisoner whatever will be released*, but as soon as practicable, he will be forwarded, with a full statement of his case, to these head-quarters. By order of BRIG.-GEN. ROSECRANS.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Baltimore *Exchange* has this information:

A gentleman lately arrived from Western Virginia, brings the intelligence that Gen. LEE was about 8 miles north of Gauley Bridge, with a force of 37,000 men, and that men were flocking to him. He reports Gen. WISE as being 8 miles off, with 9,000 men, and Gen. LORING as being 7 miles off, with about 8,000 men in another direction.

Mr. JENKINS, Member of Congress, is raising a brigade to join Gen. LEE, and the Southern feeling is getting daily stronger, as high up as Parkersburgh.

ROSECRANS was at Clarksburgh on Monday last, and was very uneasy about his position.

At Martinsburgh the Virginians were collecting all the railroad material that could possibly be used, and transporting it to Strasburgh.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following proclamation, viz.:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
WESTERN VIRGINIA,
CLARKSBURGH, Aug. 20, 1861.

To the Loyal Inhabitants of Western Virginia:

You are the vast majority of the people. If the principle of self-government is to be respected, you have a right to stand in the position you have assumed, faithful to the Constitution and laws of Virginia, as they were before the Ordinance of Secession.

The Confederates have determined at all hazards to destroy the Government which for eighty years has defended our rights and given us a name among the nations. Contrary to your interests and your wishes, they have brought war upon your soil. Their tools and dupes told you you must vote for secession as the only means to secure peace; that unless you did so, hordes of abolitionists would overrun you, plunder your property, steal your slaves, abuse your wives and daughters, seize upon your lands, and hang all those who opposed them.

By these and other atrocious falsehoods they alarmed you, and led many honest and unsuspecting persons to vote for secession. Neither threats, nor fabrications, nor intimidations, sufficed to carry Western Virginia, against the interests and wishes of its people, into the arms of secession.

Enraged that you dared to disobey their behests, Eastern Virginians, who had been accustomed to rule you and count your votes, and ambitious recreants from among yourselves, disappointed that you would not make good their promises, have conspired to tie you to the desperate fortunes of the Confederacy, or drive you from your homes.

Between submission to them and subjugation or expulsion they leave you no alternative. You say you do not wish to destroy the old Government, under which you have lived so long and peacefully; they say you shall break it up. You say, you wish to remain citizens of the United States; they reply, you shall join the Southern Confederacy, to which the Richmond junta has transferred you, and to carry their will, their JENKINS, WISE, JACKSON, and other conspirators, proclaim upon your soil a relentless and neighborhood war; their misguided or unprincipled followers reecho their cry, threatening fire and sword, hanging and expulsion to all who oppose their arbitrary designs. They have set neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend; they have introduced among you warfare only known among savages. In violation of the laws of nations and humanity, they have proclaimed that private citizens may and ought to make war.

Under this bloody code, peaceful citizens, unarmed travelers, and single soldiers have been shot down, and even the wounded and defenceless have been killed; scalping their victims is all that is wanting to make their warfare like that which seventy or eighty years ago was waged by the Indians against the white race on this very ground. You have no alternative left you but to unite as one man in the defence of your homes, for the restoration of law and order, or be subjugated or expelled from the soil.

I therefore earnestly exhort you to take the most prompt and vigorous measures to put a stop to neighborhood and private wars. You must remember that the laws are suspended in Eastern Virginia, which has transferred itself to the Southern Confederacy. The old Constitution and laws of Virginia are only in force in Western Virginia. These laws you must maintain.

Let every citizen, without reference to past political opinions, unite with his neighbors to keep these laws in operation, and thus prevent the country from being desolated by plunder and violence, whether committed in the name of Secessionism or Unionism.

I conjure all those who have hitherto advocated the doctrine of secessionism as a political opinion, to consider that now its advocacy means war against the peace and interests of Western Virginia, it is an invitation to the Southern Confederates to come in and subdue you, and proclaims that there can be no law nor right until this is done.

My mission among you is that of a fellow-citizen, charged by the Government to expel the arbitrary force which domineered over you, to restore that law and order of which you have been robbed, and to maintain your right to govern yourselves under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

To put an end to the savage war waged by individuals who, without warrant of military authority, lurk in the bushes and waylay messengers, or shoot sentries, I shall be obliged to hold the neighborhood in which these outrages are committed as responsible, and unless they raise the hue and cry and pursue the offenders, deal with them as accessories to the crime.

Unarmed and peaceful citizens shall be protected, the rights of private property respected, and only those who are found enemies of the Government of the United States and the peace of Western Virginia will be disturbed. Of these I shall require absolute certainty that they will do no mischief.

Put a stop to heedless arrests and the spread of malicious reports. Let each town and district choose five of its most reliable and energetic citizens a Committee of Public Safety, to act in concert with the civil and military authorities, and be responsible for the preservation of peace and good order.

Citizens of Western Virginia, your fate is mainly in your own hands. If you allow yourselves to be trampled under foot by hordes of disturbers, plunderers and murderers, your land will become a desolation. If you stand firm for law and order, and maintain your rights, you may dwell together peacefully and happily as in former days.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General Commanding A. O. W. V.

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CLARKSBURGH, WESTERN VIRGINIA, Aug. 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—1. Gen. H. W. BENHAM, United States Volunteers, having been placed under the orders of the General Commanding, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, and to the Cheat River District, Head-quarters moveable.

2. Capt. C. N. GOULDING, Seventeenth Ohio V. M., is appointed Provost-Marshal at General Head-quarters. He will have the general charge of prisoners, will investigate and report on small claims, provide for the quartering and subsistence of soldiers temporarily at Head-quarters, and for the transportation home, or to their regiments, as may be necessary, of all soldiers irregularly and improperly at Head-quarters. Many of the duties of the Provost-Marshal are consequent on the culpable ignorance or carelessness of officers in the performance of their duty. Orders are constantly issued, and actions permitted, in violation of regulations and orders. Soldiers are sent to be discharged with insufficient and improperly made out papers, and generally it is evident that the regulations are not sufficiently consulted.

3. Women will not be permitted to accompany troops off the lines of railroads or steamboat navigation. Those now with troops, not on these lines, will be sent home as soon as opportunity offers.

4. Medical officers are required to conform strictly to the Medical Regulations, prescribing returns and reports. Hereafter, violations of these regulations will be considered and charged as disobedience of orders.

By order of Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Mr. JAMES PLUNKETT, son of Dr. PLUNKETT, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Acting Sailingmaster in the United States Navy, and ordered to command the steam gun-boat *Satellite*, now preparing for sea at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Mr. PLUNKETT is the officer who so gallantly captured the *Crusader's* prize off Florida, and assisted in bringing her home.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola* is to receive her sailing orders—for a trial trip—in a few days. Government Engineers are detailed to witness the experiment, and report upon it.

The following vessels are now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: Receiving ship *North Carolina*, 84; sailing frigate *Brandywine*, 50, in ordinary; steam gunboat *James Adger*; the propeller *E. P. Hale*; steam gun-boat *Satellite*, preparing for sea; chartered vessels *Pampero* and *Putnam*, undergoing an overhauling.

A great number of the gentlemen passed as sailing masters at Mr. BLUNT's office have been ordered to sea, as master's mates, and several of them have already gone. The United States frigate *Potomac* had only two regular Navy lieutenants attached to her, on going into commission—a fact for which our Naval annals furnish no precedent. These master's mates are thorough seamen, the majority of them having acted as captains and first mates in the merchant service. They need only a little drilling on man-of-war matters to make them the most valuable—because the hardiest—officers in the United States Navy.

At parade yesterday morning, the new Commander-in-chief of the recruiting business for the Department of the East, Col. LUMIS, received from Col. SMITH the command of the station. The installation of the former in his office took place formally during the forenoon, and Col. SMITH ceases to act in that capacity, and may leave for Missouri in a few days.

The steam gun-boat *Connecticut* and the *J. C. Kuhn* sailed on Saturday from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the blockade fleet. The *Connecticut* went to join the Chesapeake flotilla, and the *Kuhn* is to look out both for privateers and craft endeavoring to get into sealed ports.

The sailing-frigate *Potomac*, 50, was towed to the Battery yesterday morning, and may remain there for some time, to give our citizens an opportunity to admire her improved appearance.

The Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Capt. FOOTE, has left this station "for good," and gone to Washington, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department. For the present, Commander ALMY is acting in his place.

The chartered vessel *Pampero* goes into commission to-day.

The following candidates having passed the prescribed examination, have been appointed officers in the revenue cutter service:

John McGowan, of New-Jersey, Captain.
Rufus Coffin, of Massachusetts, First Lieutenant.
Henry Walsh, of Massachusetts, Second Lieutenant.
Morton Philips of New-York, Henry D. Ball of Maine, and Mark Barr of Baltimore, Third Lieutenants.

WHY THE SOUTHERN ARMY DON'T MOVE FORWARD.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 18th has an article on this question. The editor says:

We claim to be the superiors of the Northmen in every respect, and we are; but we have got to prove it to their satisfaction before we can expect peace. * * * It is the policy and fixed determination of our government to advance, and, if possible, to bring the war to an end before the cool weather, the recruiting of the enemy, and his preparation of sufficient transportation shall enable him to make an invasion of the Carolina and Georgia coast.

It is well known that Gen. BEAUREGARD's forces at Manassas, previous to JOHNSTON's arrival, were comparatively small, and even after JOHNSTON came, the combined Army could not have exceeded 40,000 effective men. Since the battle, we have good reason to believe that BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON have under their command much more than a 100,000 men, enough for all practical purposes. It is not the want of men that has prevented an advance, but the lack of means of transportation, and the lack of food, coupled with sickness. BEAUREGARD has been almost wholly without means of transportation for his vast Army, and proper food in sufficient quantity, as we [illegible] have reached Manassas. And men who fought through the great fight of the 21st, and came out of it without so much as a scratch, were in no condition to do military duty for many days. With little food of suitable quality, fatigued, worn down, they were in no condition to advance. In fact very many of them have been sick since the fight, and it is but truth to say that they as well as the wounded, have not had proper attention from the Medical Department, which, so far as we can learn, was organized in the very worst manner, if indeed it can be said to have any organization at all.

Months ago we called attention to the impropriety of favoritism and politics in the organization of the Army, and especially directed attention to the absolute necessity of having the best available ability in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Department. It requires the best administrative talent we can furnish to fulfill the duties properly. And it is now seen to be important to do away with old fogyism, red tape, and all that flummery, in the Medical and Surgical Department. The sickness from wounds and otherwise in our Virginia Army, is absolutely frightful, and the insufficiency and inefficiency of the Medical Department more frightful still. Only think of our noble boys suffering twenty-four hours after battle without being seen, and then attended perhaps by men unfit for their office, and four days elapsing before the department at Richmond sent any lint or bandages to Manassas, when an abundance ought to have been there a month before the battle.

These are the causes, friends, why our great Generals, BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, have not now possession of Washington. They have done all they could, but they have wanted food, transportation and medical supplies, and a properly regulated medical staff. It is a shame that our men have been compelled to suffer so much by the inefficiency and incapacity of others. The killed at Manassas are far better off than the wounded, and even than many who were not wounded.

FUNERAL OF A YOUNG SOLDIER.

The funeral of private HONEYWELL, Stamford Company, Third Connecticut Regiment, who died on Friday last, took place at the Methodist Church in New-Canaan on Sunday afternoon. The body was escorted to the grave by the corps to which he belonged, a large number of citizens on foot and in carriages. The New-Canaan Cornet Band furnished music on the occasion.

The deceased was 19 years of age, and when his regiment was ordered forward to participate in the Bull Run fight, he was under the surgeon's charge, but his patriotic spirit would not permit him to linger behind, and, against the advice of all, he joined his company and participated in the extraordinary events of that day. He escaped uninjured, but succumbed to the disease which had before been implanted in his system.

WHO ARRESTED MISS WINDLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A dispatch published in your paper dated at Alexandria, August 22, states that the arrest of Miss WINDLE was made by and through the instrumentality Maj. of LEMON. Such was not the case. The arrest was made through the agency of WM. H. SEE, the First Lieutenant of my company.

I have no desire to detract from Maj. LEMON, an able and efficient officer, but desire to give justice to whom justice belongs.

W. CHALMERS,
Captain Company H, Thirty-second Regiment.
HEAD-QUARTERS COMPANY H, Thirty-second Regiment N. Y. S. V., Court-house, Alexandria, Aug. 24.

Safety of the Steamship Etna.

RIVER DU LOUPE, C. E., Monday, Aug. 26.

The ship *Powerful*, for Quebec, arrived here this afternoon. She brings five of the steamship *Etna's* passengers. She reports that the *Etna* broke her crank-shaft on the 7th inst., and was boarded by the *Powerful* on the 11th, in latitude 49° 14', longitude 38° 53'. The ship is in good order, but the engines completely stopped. She put back to Queenstown under sail.

The following dispatch was received by the Agent of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company:

RIVER DU LOUPE, Monday, Aug. 26.

To Samuel G. Nicholson, No. 15 Broadway, New-York:

The *Etna* broke her crank shaft on Wednesday, 7th of August, in lat. 48° 58' N., in lon. 42° 34' W., and engines quite useless. We are putting back to Queenstown under sail. The ship is in good order and passengers all well. I send this by ship *Powerful* for Quebec. Boarded her on Sunday, 11th, in lat. 49° 14', lon. 38° 53'. *Powerful* also takes from the *Etna* the following passengers: Messrs. Bent, Livingston, Hark, Gardue and Duclos.

[Signed] JOHN G. DALE.

News from California—The Pony Express.

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH,
95 miles west of Fort Kearney, Aug. 20.

The Pony Express passed here at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day, with the following intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

Arrived 14th, ship *Speedwell*, Honolulu; 16th, *Herald of the Morning*, New-York; steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama.

Sailed on the 16th, bark *Louise*, Geeling; 15th ship *Summer Cloud*, Sidney.

The market is about as last reported in jobbing trade, and there is a reasonable demand from the country. There appears to be greater firmness in the provision market, generally, with sales of butter to some extent at hardening prices. Candles are firmer.

The ship *Speedwell* brings Honolulu papers of July 22, five days later. The news is unimportant.

The *Sierra Nevada* brings Victoria dates to the 7th of August.

On the 6th, the steamer *Caribel* blew up above the rapids on Frozen River. The Captain and six others were killed, and many passengers are missing.

Oregon papers state that the emigration from Northern California to the Nez Preices mines continues. The news is still favorable from those mines. The Indians will not permit the miners to occupy some of the land, and trouble is feared.

The 1,500 men from California to serve on the plains are rapidly organizing. Nine companies of infantry have already reported to Gen. SUMNER, and 1,500 cavalry are nearly all accepted. These troops are evidently being organized on a much better basis than many of the other volunteers recruited for the war. The equipment of the cavalry with Government horses, saddles and bridles, has been provided for through Gen. SUMNER, who has assumed the responsibility. The entire force will be provided with the well made and substantial clothing that regular troops are entitled to.

There have been a large number of rumors in reference to the movements of Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, late in command of the Pacific Divisions, but, says the San Francisco *Morning Call*, all of them are untrue. It seems that Gen. JOHNSTON started from Los Angelos with a company ostensibly for the destination of Texas. After the party left Los Angelos a disagreement occurred and they divided. Gen. JOHNSTON returned to this city and took passage for the East on the steamer, and a portion of the original party, under the command of a resident of Los Angelos, and a well-known citizen of this State proceeded into Mexico. He reports that Gen. JOHNSTON had arrived in Virginia, and that he had accepted the command of the late Gen. GARNETT's forces are incorrect. Our informant is of the most reliable character.

The Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Mo., Monday, Aug. 26.

The Pony Express has been abandoned between St. Joseph's and a station 110 miles west. Letters will be obliged to go by stage from here to reach the Pony at that starting point.

Murder by Indians.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 26.

Exaggerated reports were received to-day from Horicon, in this State, to the effect that a large body of armed Indians were marched on that place, killing all the whites in their way. The report originated in the fact that a family (name not learned) living ten miles north of Horicon, were murdered by some Indians of the vicinity. This act was in retaliation for shooting a pony belonging to the Indians.

A Charge of Murder.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The examination of HENRY BLAUVALE and CHARLES PERCIVAL, charged with murdering PATRICK CROTTER, mate of the bark *Czarnia*, before the United States Commissioners to-day, resulted in their discharge.

Secretary Seward En Route Home.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 26.

Secretary SEWARD, who left Washington early this morning, is expected here on a special train by Hudson River Railroad some time in the night. A special train will be ready on the Central Railroad for him as soon as he arrives here.

THE NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BUFFALO TELEGRAPH LINE.—For the benefit of the public it may be [illegible] have kept open night and day for the [illegible] of dispatches. The offices in question are [illegible], Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syr[illegible] [illegible]ester, and Buffalo. On Sunday the line [illegible]

Arrivals in the City.

J. P. O'Sullivan, of Saratoga, and Prof. [illegible], of New-Haven, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Senator Foote, of Vermont; Hon. A. B. Olin, Troy; J. Bigelow, Consul to Paris, and family, of New-York; H. O. Freeman and family, and Miss Mives, from Staten Island; and Wm. Milward, John Perkins and Gus. Steele, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hons. H. L. Dawes, of Mass., and E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; C. Frothingham and family, of Albany; O. G. Ferry, of Hartford; Mrs. Capt. Clary and family, from Washington; W. S. Corning, of Albany; L. A. Ward, of Rochester; P. Brown and lady, of Connecticut; J. Bagian and family, of Philadelphia; James Wall, Jr., of Detroit, Mich.; and E. R. Sawyer and lady, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Dr. L. A. Chapin and lady, of Beloit, Wis.; W. J. Rodman, of Maine; John Baker, of New-Jersey; J. B. Dyer, of Paris; N. T. Culberton and lady, of Indiana; E. Durand, of New-York; G. B. Handy and lady, of Cincinnati; Edwin James and lady, of London; J. T. White, of Philadelphia; S. Humm and lady, of Jamaica, and N. W. Emerson, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. W. A. Jackson, Maj. C. C. Sibley, Capt. Eagles, Capt. Stewart, Dr. J. H. Moore, Dr. Barnes, Mr. H. H. Beaugard and L. M. Coon, of the United States Army; Col. S. D. Bruce, of Kentucky; P. J. Rugee and family, of Washington; J. G. Butler, United States Coast Survey; Chas. Fitzsimmons, of Rochester, and Dr. Dougherty and lady, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Benj. Kettridge, of Ohio; C. C. Meson, of California; H. G. Wright, of the United States Army, and O. Jackson, of Philadelphia, are at the Breevoort House.

Capt. W. P. Halsted and lady, of New-York, and Dr. C. Wheelwright and J. Clancy, of the Navy, are at the Everett House.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 26, 1861.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	87½	7	Amer. Ex. Bank..	79
15,000	do............	87⅜	39	Shoe & Leather Bk.	80
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88	25	Bank of Commerce	77
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Cou	88	60	Pac. Mail. St. Com	72¾
3,000	Trea. 6 ℔ c. 2 yrs	97⅝	35	do............	72½
25,000	do...........	97¾	100	Erie Railway......	24⅞
1,000	Ill. Canal bs. '60.	80	50	Hudson River R...	33
10,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	43½	285	New-York Cen. R.	74
44,000	do...........	43¾	100	do..........s4	74
2,000	Virginin State 6s	52	750	do..........stw	74
1,000	do..........s7	52	50	do..........s7	74
3,000	do..........s10	52	300	do..........c	74½
16,000	N. C. State 6s....	55	10	Harlem Railroad ..	10¾
3,000	do...........	54½	50	do...........	10½
5,000	Mo. State 6s..s10	42	15	Mich. Cen. R......	42½
10,000	do..........b10	42	6	Panama Railroad..	106
5,000	do..........s3	42½	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	95
1,000	Missouri 6s, Iss. to Han. & St. Jo. R.	45¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.....	65¾
			75	do...........	65½
500	California State 7s	76	100	do...........	65¾
2,000	do..........	75½	300	Clev. & Tol. R......	29¾
2,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s....	92⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R. ..s30	41½
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s.	100	150	do...........	41⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. bs. '76.	101	300	do...........	41⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st mt. bs	96	50	do..........s10	41½
6,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8pct. bs	92⅜	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	60⅜
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. bds	90			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	88	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip..s10	64⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Rgtd	87⅜	50	do...........	64½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	78⅜	50	Gal. & Chi. R......	65⅝
900	Tres. 6 ℔c, 2 year	97⅝	100	do...........	65½
3,000	La. St. 6s........	53	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	73¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43⅜	100	do...........	74
25,000	do...........	43¼	250	do...........	73⅞
10,000	Missouri St. 6s ..	42	200	do...........	73⅜
5,000	do..........s5	42	150	Erie R..........b30	24⅜
1,000	Georgia St. 6s...	65	10	Hud River R......	32⅜
3,000	Virginia St. 6s...	52	50	Cleve. & Tol. R	29⅜
2,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 ℔c. bonds	92⅜	100	do...........	29½
			100	do...........	29
6	Bank of America...	95	150	Chi. & R. I'd R....	41
25	Penn. Coal Co......	75	25	do...........	40⅞

MONDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 17:

Increase in Loans	$28,846,504
Decrease in Specie	2,614,509
Decrease in Circulation	31,712
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	26,409,999

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 25, 1860.	Aug. 24, 1861.	Aug. 17, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	130,578,997	137,663,938	108,717,434
Specie	20,119,779	47,119,481	49,733,990
Circulation	9,142,006	8,489,814	8,521,426
Gross Deposits	104,423,121	132,280,645	105,408,419
Exchanged	22,433,948	13,824,338	13,362,111
Undrawn	81,989,173	118,456,307	92,046,308
In Sub-Treasury	5,985,545	6,937,301	4,380,239

The Bank returns, this afternoon, while showing an addition of $28,846,000 to the Loan average, and $26,409,000 to the Deposit line, do not represent by about $5,000,000 on each side the actual increased movements from the recent Government negotiation. A number of the Banks appear to have received their instructions in regard to the mode of conducting the United States Treasury account too late in the week to have the whole negotiation tell upon the present average. The figures, as given in our weekly review, this morning, more nearly represent the actual condition of the movement at the close of the week, so far as the Loans and Deposits are concerned. The Specie average is about the sum anticipated. The average is a rising one for the next return, by reason of the California arrival, the proceeds of which did not reach Bank until after the present statement was made up.

The market for Money opens quiet this week. There is no decided increase in the offering of mercantile paper, though the jobbing trade is looking up, and a good business doing in the staples of both Dry Goods and Groceries. The rates of Discount are 6@7 ℔ cent. for first-class double-name paper. Demand Loans are in moderate request at 5@6 ℔ cent. The rule with the Stock Brokers is now more generally 6 ℔ cent. than the inside figure. The advance in Exchange on London, at the close of last week, is only fairly supported on the actual sales thus far made for the Cunarder of Wednesday. We quote Bankers' 107½@107¾.

The Stock Market opened generally firm this forenoon, though no large amount of speculative business was done at the early Board. The Government Treasury Notes, 6 ℔ cents., were in large demand, and the sales both at the Board and on the Street were at an advance of ¼@½ ℔ cent. on Saturday's quotations. The highest private sales we heard of were at 98 ℔ cent. The Board sales were at 97⅝ ℔ cent., involving a commission for buying and selling. At the close the quotation stood 97⅝@¾ ℔ cent. The Funded Stocks of the Government were easier on the registered 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 by ¼@⅜ ℔ cent., and on the coupon 5 ℔ cents. of 1874 by ½@⅝ ℔ cent. The State Stocks were firmer by ⅜ ℔ cent. on Tennessees at the early Board, selling on some peremptory order to the buyer as high as 43¾ ℔ cent., but falling back at the Second Board to 43¼ ℔ cent. Missouris were again steady at 42@42½ ℔ cent., and Virginias and North Carolinas about the same as on Saturday. The Railway Share list was mainly governed by New-York Central, which opened firm at 74@74½ ℔ cent., but fell back in the afternoon to 73¾@⅞, ultimately closing 73⅞@¾ ℔ cent. The Western shares fluctuated in about the same proportion, closing steady in the afternoon without any large amount of business being effected in any one description. The returns of Western traffic for the third week in August, show a gain of $2,500 on the Rock Island line, compared with the rather heavy business of last season—a decrease of $7,700 on the Galena, and a gain of $700 on the Toledo line. The following were the latest prices this afternoon:

Central	73¾	Galena	65¾
Erie	24⅜	Toledo	29
Missouris	42	Mich. Central	41¾
Tennessees	43⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	28¾
Panama	105½	Illinois Central	64⅜
Pacific	72⅜	Rock Island	41

The bidding for City Bank shares was not as well supported to-day as at the close of last week:

[illegible]	112	American Exchange...	77
[illegible]	80	Hanover	65
[illegible]chanics'	82	Metropolitan	78
[illegible]	100	Market	75
[illegible]ional	80	Nassau	80
[illegible]chants' Exchange..	78	Shoe & Leather	79
[illegible] of New-York	78	Continental	60
[illegible]	77	Commonwealth	65
[illegible]chanics' B'k'g. Asso.	75	Importers' & Traders'	78
[illegible]adway	100		

There is not much change in the bids made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	92½	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℔ c.	80
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100¼	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℔ c. '70	19
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	101	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bds.	19
Erie firsts, '68	102¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie seconds, '59	100¾	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	37½
Erie seconds, extended	100¾	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie thirds, '83	84⅜	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Buf., N.Y. & Erie ists.	70	N. J. Cent. firsts	102½
Hudson firsts, '69	102⅜	N. J. Cent. seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	75	Galena & Chicago firsts	97
Harlem firsts, '69-73	96½	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	60
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. Erie & W. seconds	27
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	97	C. P. & A. seconds	98
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	75	Long Dock stock	90
M. So. 7 ℔ c. Assent. B.	51	C. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. bonds	92½
N. Indiana firsts	75	South Carolina sixes	55
Mich. So. & N. In. 7 ℔ c	74		
Illinois Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75.	90		

The rates of Foreign Exchange, (first-class Bankers,) as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for the steamer *Persia*, leaving Wednesday, Aug. 28—mails close at 9½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ℔ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¾ ℔ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar	5f. 22½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℔ dollar	5f. 27½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco	35½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin	40½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℔ rix dollar	77c.

We learn that the General Government has refunded to the State of Illinois 40 ℔ cent. of the expenditures of the State incurred in fitting out volunteers for the war. This amount, added to the present amount in the State Treasury, gives the State over $1,100,000, applicable to the payment of interest, and reduction of the State indebtedness in January next. We learn that it is not the intention of the State at present to place any of its new Bonds in the market.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$296,724
Payments on all accounts	910,170
Balance in all funds	6,328,856
For Customs	7,000
Treasury Notes	128,000

The receipts and cancellation of the two-years' Treasury Notes at the Custom-house last week were $359,000, and the probability is that the demand for Customs this week will reach $500,000.

APPORTIONMENT OF LOAN TO GOVERNMENT.

New-York	$1,547,000	Republic	$1,025,000
Manhattan	1,050,000	Metropolitan	2,050,000
Merchants'	1,423,000	Chatham	230,000
Mechanics'	1,025,000	Peoples'	210,000
Union	768,000	North America	512,000
America	1,546,000	Hanover	512,000
Phœnix	922,000	Irving	256,000
City	512,000	Citizens'	205,000
Tradesmens'	512,000	Nassau	512,000
Fulton	307,000	Market	512,000
Chemical	114,000	St. Nicholas	384,000
Mer. Exchange	632,000	Shoe & Leather	768,000
National	768,000	Corn Exchange	512,000
Butchers'	410,000	Continental	1,025,000
Mech. & Trad's	307,000	Commonwealth	384,000
Greenwich	102,000	Oriental	155,000
Leather	307,000	Marine	200,000
Seventh Ward	256,000	Atlantic	205,000
State	1,025,000	Importers'	768,000
Amer. Exchange	2,562,000	Park	1,025,000
Commerce	4,687,000	Mech. Associa'n.	256,000
Broadway	512,000	Grocers'	153,000
Ocean	512,000	Manufacturers'	256,000
Mercantile	512,000	North River	205,000
Pacific	215,000	East River	103,000
		Total by Banks of New-York	$35,000,000

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 24.	LOANS. Aug. 17.	SPECIE. Aug. 24.	SPECIE. Aug. 17.
Bk. of New-York	5,569,251	4,063,169	1,606,519	1,753,366
Manhattan Co.	5,357,041	4,550,957	2,116,447	2,013,298
Merchants' Bank	5,449,248	4,428,960	1,982,912	2,320,854
Mechanics' Bank	4,223,934	3,366,120	1,361,338	1,485,759
Union Bank	2,768,170	2,093,798	1,227,913	1,567,289
Bank of America	5,743,846	4,618,558	5,158,168	4,878,197
Phenix Bank	3,726,120	3,024,884	2,195,717	2,124,112
City Bank	2,520,444	2,048,078	1,407,579	1,604,053
Tradesmen's Bank	2,101,911	1,595,108	201,001	241,737
Fulton Bank	1,335,400	1,062,275	1,117,493	1,118,990
Chemical Bank	1,965,419	1,852,873	3,163,322	3,113,174
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,092,690	1,941,343	519,886	566,856
National Bank	2,360,646	1,851,300	993,610	895,068
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,897,692	1,486,047	451,064	475,644
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,029,498	724,804	440,052	451,736
Greenwich Bank	543,425	482,319	393,459	390,821
Leather Man. Bk.	1,683,086	500,268	597,793	649,823
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,182,575	963,794	522,580	500,554
Bk. St. New-York	3,816,528	1,176,057	1,479,562	1,762,511
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,624,695	2,555,961	2,403,317	2,415,303
Bk. of Commerce	16,683,817	12,144,994	3,392,080	3,786,149
Broadway Bank	3,058,428	2,726,285	907,495	1,914,648
Ocean Bank	2,040,320	1,613,139	411,390	459,548
Mercantile Bank	2,497,247	2,211,217	788,329	706,044
Pacific Bank	1,130,577	918,333	312,296	344,176
Bank of Republic	3,763,105	3,016,503	857,487	1,109,854
Chatham Bank	795,735	612,460	224,781	230,629
People's Bank	774,156	601,804	152,730	171,411
Bank of N. Am.	2,281,794	1,751,955	361,748	402,112
Hanover Bank	1,881,178	1,474,080	248,783	212,127
Irving Bank	899,617	697,515	154,075	194,868
Metropolitan Bk.	7,901,051	5,969,909	2,634,326	1,747,812
Citizen's Bank	888,061	755,564	184,554	187,324
Nassau Bank	1,744,106	1,434,811	811,432	754,892
Market Bank	1,695,175	1,367,925	429,712	481,038
St. Nicholas Bank	1,368,368	997,282	154,440	176,884
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,944,678	2,178,578	324,587	537,734
Corn Exch. Bank	2,152,921	1,662,597	271,176	407,513
Continental Bank	3,372,010	2,459,568	753,207	855,861
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,178,639	868,527	206,433	192,808
Oriental Bank	604,357	492,770	148,834	153,294
Marine Bank	688,853	663,168	206,276	220,066
Atlantic Bank	703,875	499,452	68,092	84,991
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,713,614	2,098,223	319,547	470,800
Park Bank	5,102,507	4,305,341	2,315,588	2,460,711
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	905,823	723,297	184,162	145,981
Grocer's Bank	607,112	469,665	117,501	129,571
North River Bank	686,589	513,652	113,779	142,588
East River Bank	409,579	338,777	67,924	64,254
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	936,213	752,686	140,394	179,280
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	350,378	351,410	71,390	69,741
N.Y. Exch. Bank	302,942	295,082	23,659	22,486
Bull's Head Bank	384,028	377,821	83,236	99,773
N.Y. County Bank	228,374	238,521	175,206	183,514
Total	137,663,938	108,717,443	47,119,481	49,733,990
	Increase ...$28,846,504		Decrease...$2,614,509	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 24.	CIRCULATION. Aug 17.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 24.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 17.
Bk. of New-York	364,050	372,278	4,525,073	3,151,710
Manhattan Co	282,905	291,539	5,047,006	4,032,870
Merchants' Bank	173,660	181,705	4,342,032	3,741,296
Mechanics' Bank	268,747	271,403	3,640,608	2,918,481
Union Bank	184,474	179,017	3,040,400	2,725,624
Bank of America	131,838	134,190	8,445,975	7,089,883
Phenix Bank	121,016	124,193	4,251,284	3,288,790
City Bank	......	......	2,570,718	2,278,787
Tradesmen's Bank	296,481	296,865	1,196,025	725,081
Fulton Bank	191,326	195,143	1,848,697	1,580,743
Chemical Bank	414,631	407,592	4,611,999	4,457,651
Merch. Exch. Bk	102,519	101,579	1,408,253	1,010,601
National Bank	117,334	122,987	1,898,603	1,340,476
Butch. & Drov. Bk	294,355	291,331	1,557,668	1,182,695
Mech. & Trad. Bk	158,060	159,279	1,194,224	897,772
Greenwich Bank	154,094	151,166	617,878	523,647
Leather Man. Bk	250,255	251,122	1,193,054	1,099,657
Seventh Ward Bk	183,238	181,926	979,031	725,685
Bk. St. New-York	233,899	226,308	3,040,593	2,336,484
Am. Exchange Bk	180,345	181,876	6,801,526	4,493,829
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	11,079,636	6,948,489
Broadway Bank	322,306	331,187	2,997,139	2,717,920
Ocean Bank	79,147	80,968	1,425,392	1,065,200
Mercantile Bank	24,538	25,213	2,156,353	1,806,705
Pacific Bank	148,935	150,735	1,040,624	855,588
Bank of Republic	198,293	205,360	2,690,562	2,154,734
Chatham Bank	94,285	93,022	618,624	446,180
People's Bank	87,477	85,747	624,790	480,282
Bank of N. Am	86,340	91,667	1,654,145	1,208,402
Hanover Bank	79,517	77,928	1,073,385	638,361
Irving Bank	116,026	119,346	722,132	546,698
Metropolitan Bk	253,344	250,485	6,717,011	4,986,031
Citizen Bank	140,728	141,126	759,289	634,071
Nassau Bank	145,281	142,513	1,576,025	1,260,605
Market Bank	176,486	179,118	1,283,644	1,002,819
St. Nicholas Bank	79,811	74,741	876,862	550,839
Shoe & Leath. Bk	213,034	226,051	1,873,332	1,287,134
Corn Exch. Bank	139,517	139,062	1,843,891	1,008,970
Continental Bank	204,430	182,959	2,076,885	1,279,328
Bk. of Commw'lth	264,109	270,293	899,499	699,931
Oriental Bank	103,126	101,826	526,422	429,547
Marine Bank	149,745	150,478	583,488	554,315
Atlantic Bank	97,860	98,245	401,666	215,314
Imp. & Trad's Bk	188,592	187,022	1,915,954	1,244,127
Park Bank	205,882	205,708	5,553,920	4,856,542
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	77,388	77,440	745,380	492,447
Grocers' Bank	51,791	51,776	457,915	343,159
North River Bank	72,093	73,396	544,038	400,138
East River Bank	95,401	91,858	306,730	258,451
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk	120,521	122,291	625,439	474,894
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	118,584	115,762	151,587	152,622
N.Y. Exch. Bank	73,900	74,899	232,439	229,331
Bull's Head Bank	115,135	114,789	357,720	369,836
N.Y. County Bank	64,920	64,959	300,307	316,847
Total	8,489,714	8,521,426	118,456,307	92,046,308
	Decrease $31,712		Increase...$26,409,999	

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—The transactions confined to small parcels; Red State, $1 12½@$1 15, and on some lots on private terms; 1,000 bbls. Red Winter on private terms; 1,500 White Michigan at $1 32. CORN dull; sales 6,500 bushels Western mixed at 47c., afloat, and 6,500 do., in lots, at 47c. OATS dull and unchanged; sales 9,200 bush. Chicago at 32c., and a car load State at 33c., delivered. WHISKY—Sales 11 bbls. at 17c.@17½c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—22 cases Tobacco, 2,060 bags Flour, 141 bags Wheat, 325 boxes Cheese, 33 bales Wool. For Boston and East—22 bbls. Oils, 1,244 bbls. Flour, 60 bales Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York [illegible] 24—171,168 bush. Corn, 16,[illegible] bush. Rye, 117,[illegible] Wheat, 27,000 bush. Oats, 12,[illegible] bush. Feed.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 26—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales 25,000 bushels Red Winter $1@$1 02, mostly at the inside figure. CORN [illegible] but firmer; sales 40,000 bushels, at 36½c. [illegible] closing at 37½c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS 10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—7,800 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels [illegible] 134,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,000 [illegible] 216,000 bushels Wheat, and 267,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 23—[illegible]

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT dull, and 3c.@4c. lower for Spring and Club; [illegible] 20,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 83c., 11,[illegible] Milwaukee Club at 83c. CORN firmer, but [illegible] sales 12,500 bushels at 37½c.; other Grains [illegible] no sales. FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat [illegible] New-York. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn. *Canal* [illegible] 2,000 bbls. Flour, 185,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales [illegible] day night 550 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, [illegible] day, 5,000 bush. White Canada at $1 [illegible]c. CORN [illegible] 40c., without sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Flour [illegible] Wheat 9c. Corn 8c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,014 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,021 barrels Flour, 23,700 bushels Wheat, 37,400 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR firm; fresh ground Superfine, [illegible] WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales [illegible] bushels Red, at $1 14 @$1 18; White, $1 30. CORN active, at [illegible] WHISKY firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 26.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State [illegible] Reading Railroad, 17[illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible] Island Railroad, 9[illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] Sight Exchange on New-York at par@[illegible] discount.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Para, from Para, Brazil—John [illegible] Cyrus Jolly.

In ship Louis Napoleon, from Hamburg—Mr. [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 22 | Sun sets.... 6 41 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 54 | Gov. Island. 12 43 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 26.

Cleared.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships American Congress, Woodward, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Confidence, [illegible], Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Tigress, Stevens, Havre, C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Fison, (Ital.) Schiffino, Cork, M. Pasturelli; M. Galatolo, (Ital.) Manevin, Queenstown, [illegible]; E. Snare, Berner, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Neuva Ex—, Lanathe, St. Domingo, ——.

Schooners E. A. Conkling, Loper, Newbern, [illegible]; J. B. Allen, Allen, Egg Harbor, master; Chief, [illegible], master; H. W. Benedict, Ellis, Philadelphia; [illegible] Jane, Bates, Hingham; F. Benedict, ——, Philadelphia; S. Eddy, Patten, Boston; M. Fillmore, Chase, [illegible]; Criterion, Iron, Fall River, master; Pioneer, [illegible], Hyannis, master; Matilda, West, Gibraltar, [illegible] Wallace & Co.; Florence, Jameson, Sangust, [illegible]; Oregon, James, Sangust, master; Theron, Wilson, [illegible] Harbor; J. E. Pratt, Pratt, Philadelphia; Home, [illegible], Providence, master.

Barge Marina, Crosby, Baltimore.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport A. H. Bowman, Clark, Washington, D. C., 56 hours, in ballast, to master.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer T. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Uncas, Gramley, Hartford, Conn., in ballast. Will load Government stores for Washington, D. C.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Universe, Morrison, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Had heavy westerly winds for [illegible] ds.; on the eastern edge of the Banks signalized a British bark from London for St. John, N. B., 40 ds. out, short of provisions.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, Havre July 12, in ballast, to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Sunderland 60 ds., with coal to Zerega & Co.

Ship Louis Napoleon, (Ham.) Harting, Hamburg 49 ds., with mdse. and 119 passengers to L. E. Amsinck.

Ship Jack Frost, Emery, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to master.

Ship J. Montgomery, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to master.

Ship Wisconsin, Scott, Liverpool July 7, with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Bark Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos Aug. 1, with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson. Is at Lower Quarantine. 3d inst., Port Royal bearing N. W. 40 miles, was boarded by U. S. ship Vandalia, on a cruise, all well.

Bark Solide, (Swed.) Paulsen, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig St. Agnes, (Br., of Halifax,) Ponce, P. R., Aug. 2, with sugar to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Isabella, Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Townsend, Chincoteague [illegible] ds., with wood.

Schr. Para, Cathcart, Para, Brazil, 29 ds., with rice, India-rubber, &c., to James Bishop & Co.

Schr. Peru, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Hillsboro, N. B., 11 ds., with plaster to W. Tompkins.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. E. A. Cummings, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Quaker City, Benjamin, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Hepsibah, Lunt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. A. S. Ellis, Shepard, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Rollins, Prescott, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Malabar, Durham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Heroine, Champlin, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Lewis Spainer, Lewis, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Cerito, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Gen. Warren, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Sloop H. M. Ridgely, Kellogg, Elizabethport, for Westport.

Sloop Whistler, Presby, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Sloop Charles Coleman, Coleman, Taunton 2 ds., nails.

Sloop Mary Emily, Baxter, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Sloop E. Smith, Snow, Marblehead 3 ds., with fish.

Sloop Thomas Jefferson, Kenney, Salem 3 ds., mdse.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., fresh.

Below.

Ship Game Cock, Jane, from Columbo.

Bark Restless, Robillard, Havana 16 ds., all well.

Bark George Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Liverpool via St. John.

A bark, supposed the Jasper.

Ship Wanderer.

Bark Mary, from Trinidad.

Schr. Planet, from Kingston, Ja.

Also, two ships, one bark and one brig.—(All by pilot boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Sailed.

Aug. 24—Ships Stephane, (Fr.,) and Bavaria, Havre; Cheltenham and G. B. Lamar, London; Victory and Tordado, Liverpool. Bark John Albrecht, (Dutch,) Queenstown. Brigs Cibao, (Brem.,) Port-au-Platte; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Demerara; Los Amigos, (Br.,) St. Jago; Marine, Cienfuegos. Schrs. Empire, Falmouth, (Eng.;) Telegraph, (Br.,) Barbados; also, U. S. steamship J. C. Kuhn, with Government stores. Bark Martha's Vineyard, Glasgow.

Aug. 25—Bark Lebanon, Havre. Brigs Anna Margareihe, (Swed.,) Exeter, Eng.; H. Havelock, Havana. Schr. Montrose, Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The schr. Cordelia Newkirk, of and from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, for Salem, has arrived here, with loss of foremast and other damage; will repair.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Adolph—Brem. bark, from Bremen for New-York, July 18, lat. 57 57, lon. 24.

Cork Packet—ship, bound W., Aug. 3, lat. 43 34, lon. 42 59.

Reaper—ship, bound W., Aug. 2, lat. 44 1, lon. 43 [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Brazil, Aug. 6, brigs Isabella Hi[illegible], for New-York in 2 ds.; Emma Hanfield, hence, dis[illegible]; A. Fisher, just arr.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 2, bark Tivola, Brown, for New-York.

[PER HIBERNIA.]

Arrived from New-York—9th, Juliet, at Gr[illegible]; 11th, Stephen Crowell, at Antwerp; 12th, Dor[illegible], Falmouth; Marion Cushman, G. E. Stai[illegible], Bristol; 12th, Adria, at do.; 13th, Panorama, at do.; Merritt, at Flushing; 11th, W. C. Schmidt, at [illegible]; Lammergier, at do.; 12th, Isabella Hay, at do.; American Eagle and Young America, at do.; B[illegible] and Rolling Wave, at Queenstown; 15th, Investigator, Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—15th, Jarlaw, at Gr[illegible]; *Sailed for New-York*—11th, Robert Robinson, Deal; 13th, Constellation and Wm. Rathbone, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Caroline C. Dow, from Cuba for London, is ashore near Beachy Head. She is in a bad condition, but makes no water.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Christopher Hall, at Sidney; Santiago and Hussar, at Melbourne; N. B. Palmer, in the Straits of Sunda; Ironsides, Dorothy, President Fillmore, Kite Alboni, at Deal; Norden, at Falmouth; Bernard, in the Clyde; Angelina, at Dublin; Prince Albert, at Queenstown; Robert Carter, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Mogul, in the Straits of Sunda; Bella Donna, at Plymouth.

The Caroline C. Dow, ashore near Beachy Head, is making water. Her cargo is being discharged.

The Hermitage, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, put into Cape de Verd, very leaky.

The Eagle Speed, Bassein, for Falmouth, struck a shoal near Bassien on the 17th of June, and became a total wreck. The crew was saved.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best stands in the City of Brooklyn; has been established three years, is splendidly fitted up, well stocked, and doing a first-class and profitable business; will be sold low for cash, or part cash and balance in Treasury Notes or other good security. Apply at No. 314 Fulton [illegible]

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. [illegible] The attention of families is solicited to the new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.